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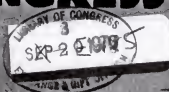
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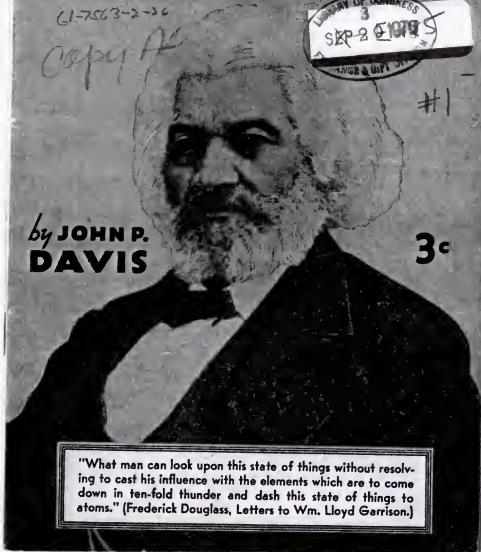
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#1

by **JOHN P.
DAVIS**

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"What man can look upon this state of things without resolving to cast his influence with the elements which are to come down in ten-fold thunder and dash this state of things to atoms." (Frederick Douglass, Letters to Wm. Lloyd Garrison.)

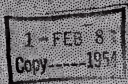
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The Negro in American Agriculture



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#13

**THE NEGRO PEOPLE
AND THE NEW
WORLD SITUATION**

By James W. Ford

X - E 185

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HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO PEOPLE



1619 - 1918

PUBLICATION

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Study Outline

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**Judging*
the Negro Fairly
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#5



By W. J. ~~JEFFERSON~~

WITH A FOREWORD BY JUDGE CURTIS ~~BOK~~

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p. 2

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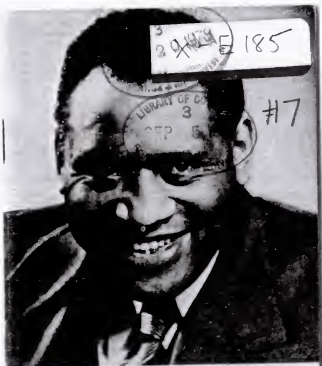
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#6

~~AMERICA'S TENTH MAN~~

A Brief Survey of the ~~Negro's~~ Part
in American History

~~X~~ Published by
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia



PAUL ROBESON
SPEAKS TO YOUTH

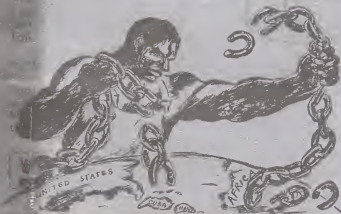
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WHAT IS

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION COMMITTEE
OF NEGRO WORKERS?

By GEORGE PADMORE



PUBLISHED By the
Randolph,
du Bois, Pickens, Trade Union Committee of the National

X^LE 185
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#9

HEADQUARTERS

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

M A HANNA, CLEVELAND OHIO, Chairman
PERRY S. HEATH, INDIANA, Secretary
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, NEW YORK, Treasurer
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FRANKLIN MURPHY, NEWARK, N.J.

METROPOLITAN BUILDING,

1 MADISON AVENUE,

NEW YORK Sept. 18, 1900

Mr. _____

My dear Sir:--

A great Mass Meeting will be held in Cooper Union on
Wednesday Evening, October 3rd, 1900, at 8:P.M., to consider the
"Paramount Issue", Negro Disenfranchisement.

You are most cordially invited to act as one of our
Vice Presidents.

Faithfully yours,

Secretary Committee.

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#10

"The constituted authorities must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Lynching must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States. Courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts, and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our Government surely rests."

From President Wm. McKinley's message to the 56th Congress.

"Ah, Mr. Chairman, the spirit of the Republican party does not know white man or black man. All stand equal before it, as they should stand equal before the law."

From Hon. John M. Langston's speech, 51st Congress, 2d session, January 16, 1890—page 148, Vol. 116.

A REPUBLICAN TEXT-BOOK FOR COLORED VOTERS.



HON. JUDSON W. LYONS

Register of the U. S. Treasury. A stalwart Republican and a worthy representative of the efficient and progressive element of the colored people.

"We made up our minds that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution were themselves null and void; that the acts of Congress * * * were null and void; that oaths required by such laws were null and void."

From Senator Tillman's speech in the U. S. Senate, March 23, 1893. (Democrat from South Carolina.)

Hon. W. Bourke Cochran, of New York, a leading Northern Democrat, has emphasized the above expression of Senator Tillman by advocating a repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Thus the Democratic party North and South is joining hands to disfranchise the negro.

X-E 185
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#11
DOCUMENT No. 118.

WHAT HAS McKINLEY DONE FOR THE COLORED MAN?

DURING THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION
THERE HAVE BEEN MORE THAN 26,000
COLORED MEN APPOINTED TO OFFICE,
AT ANNUAL SALARIES AGGREGATING
MORE THAN \$6,000,000.

QUERY:

WHAT WOULD BRYAN DO FOR THE COLORED MAN?

PUBLISHED BY
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
NEW YORK.

IN EXCHANGE.

MAR 13 1918

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Ocean

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#12

DOCUMENT No. 134.

Fellow Citizens and Republicans:

We are now in the midst of a heated political campaign. Important issues are involved in the result. The two Parties, the Republican Party, and the Democratic Party, shall contend during the next two months for the mastery and control of the government of the affairs of 70,000,000 of people; of these 10,000,000 are of African descent. As a distinct element in the body politic the result will affect us either favorably or unfavorably. We cannot afford to be disinterested spectators. We might if we were strangers to the acts and conduct of either. But they are both well known to us. We have wintered and summered under the roof of both. And this has been our experience, an experience founded on facts.

One, the Republican Party, has always been friendly to us, has always been ready to protect and to defend us. Friendly at a time too, when we were afflicted and degraded, when we were pressed with grievous burdens, attracting no attention from the social world, but foul scorn and contempt, which is the natural heritage of bondmen.

The other, the Democratic Party, has always been unfriendly to us all throughout the darkest and severest periods of our grief, from the time we were brought here as a slave to the present. This Party, led on by such men as Senator Tillman in South Carolina and the Red Shirts in North Carolina, still continues to afflict us with heavy burdens

IN EXCHANGE, MAR 13 1916

A Gem of Oratory and of Truth Born on
McKinley's Lips as He Stood by
Lincoln's Grave.

to the south of McKinley. Some, when men may be
measured at first glance the tall and imposing
truth and beauty of McKinley's tribute to the
black hero in the Spanish war, is expressed by
him at the tomb of Luis in, but thousands of
Africans have been shown, standing at the
hearts as if in motion as a peaceful gem of Amer-
ica of 1907.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS THE SHIP. ALL ELSE THE SEA—Frederic Douglass

President McKinley calls the silver question the instantaneous issue, and so it is. Nothing has ever been more well defined in the past.

• Hence, armed is he whose $\epsilon(m) = 1$ just" (1)
 • since ϵ is not 1 and we are bound to win

²⁸ per month for laboratory.

The North Carolina Statesman Discusses the Democratic Restriction of the Right of Suffrage.

The adoption of the amendment to our State constitution which has for its object the restriction of the right of suffrage marks another step on the part of the Democracy of the South in its efforts to nullify the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States.

When the Southern States were readmitted into the Union after the late civil war it was expressly provided as a fundamental condition precedent to their right in representation in Congress and in the electoral college, that neither of the said States should ever amend its constitution so as to abridge the right of any voter residing therein. The act in question was passed on the 28th day of July, 1868, and reads as follows:

"That each of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Arkansas and Florida, shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as a State of the Union where the Legislature of each State shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the 39th Congress, known as Article II, upon the following fundamental conditions: That the Constitution of either of said States shall be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote in said State, who are entitled to vote by the Constitution thereof, herein specified, except as a punishment for such crime as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been convicted and have been equally applicable to the inhabitants of all the States."

The foregoing leaves no doubt as to the condition upon which the Southern States were readmitted to the Union. While it is a contract that is not binding in a strictly legal sense, in so far as the States are concerned, at the same time it is an agreement on the part of the citizens of those States that they will observe in good faith the principles enunciated in the fifteenth amendment. It is an obligation which those of us who live south of Mason and Dixon's line cannot afford to ignore.

The Democratic party of the nation, in 1872, after the amendment in question had been ratified, declared in their party platform that they would oppose all efforts to re-open the questions growing out of the adoption of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. They declared as follows:

"1. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the government in its dealings with the people to insure equal and exact justice in all, of whatever quality, race, color, persuasion, religion or political."

"2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the faith of these States, promulgated and extrarliamentary, and to oppose any re-opening of the questions raised by the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution."

In addition to making the foregoing declaration, they named Mr. Greeley as their standard bearer, and, in his letter of acceptance, among other things, he said:

"All the political rights which have been secured through our late bloody contest must and shall be secured, maintained, enjoyed, respected and forevermore."

Since 1872 there has been a growing tendency on the part of the Democratic leaders of the South, with the acquiescence of their party in the North, to disregard the provisions of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. By one means or another, they have deprived thousands of white and colored Republicans of the rights that are guaranteed them by the constitution of the United States. The process has been gradual, but at the same time it has been certain and effectual. At first their efforts were confined to States like South Carolina and Louisiana, but when they realized that they could with impunity deprive the people of their rights they became emboldened, and now the hydra-headed monster of violence and fraud is projecting his tentacles into States where, heretofore, we have had reasonably fair electoral laws. The last election, in so far as Eastern North Carolina is concerned, was a "rotting fair," and no more can be found who has his hand-loom in say that it was a fair expression of the will of a majority of the voters of North Carolina.

Fifty counties, containing considerably less than half the white population of the State, and four-fifths of the negroes, gave a majority of 51,140 for the amendment; while forty-eight counties, containing

more than half of the white population and only one-fifth of the negroes, gave 5,185 majority against the amendment.

There it will seem that the Democratic party of North Carolina has not only deprived the colored man of the right to have his vote counted as cast, but they have used the vote of the colored man to nullify the vote of the white man who is in favor of free institutions. These figures show that the cry of "impartiality" is a mere and a delusion, and that it is resorted to for the express purpose of deceiving the Democracy of the South to prevent anything like a fair consideration of the questions of race and financial questions that are now being discussed by the American people.

It is one of the many instances in which they have raised a false cry to bewilder the attention, and thereby obscure the real questions at issue.

As an evidence of their policy, I call attention to the fact that the Democratic party in North Carolina, in 1876, and continued in power until 1885, during which time there was no effort made by them to deprive any of our citizens of the rights guaranteed them by the constitution of the United States, but after the campaign of 1885 it became evident to the leaders of the Democratic party that thousands of "honest men, true men, patriots and laborers, were beginning to realize that the principles of Republicanism were being calculated to promote the real welfare of the country, and that it was that the leaders of the Democratic party relied the cry of negro domination. By use of force and fraudulent methods they succeeded in obtaining control of our affairs, and founding the State upon an amendment to our constitution which is in flagrant violation of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. This situation is one that demands the earnest attention of every one who is in favor of a republican form of government.

The American people are confronted with the proposition as to whether or not it is our duty as a nation to enforce the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. If we are not to enforce the amendment in question it can be interpreted at once, as we have already seen and used to abrogate the fifteenth amendment. Those who are in favor of its repeal they are afraid to say so in their platform. Those who are not and cannot be repressed or evaded, but demands an immediate action at the hands of the American people. The welfare of the people of the South is involved in this consideration as the country has settled condition of affairs in that section in the course of the past several years has been settled one way or the other.

The Democratic party of the South wields a wonderful influence in the electoral college as well as in the House of Representatives, by virtue of the fact that our numerical strength is augmented by counting the negro as a citizen in the Federal enumeration. It is unfair to count the negro in the Federal enumeration, and thereby increase our representation in Congress and in the electoral college, and then refuse to count his ballot. The proposition is illegal, and is in conflict with the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and should not be tolerated for a moment.

It is amusing to hear our Democratic friends talk about the "consent of the governed," in view of their conduct in North Carolina, South Carolina, and other Southern States, wherein, by resorting to unlawful methods, they have denied thousands of white and colored voters of the rights guaranteed them by the constitution.

In that section we are confronted with the same kind of imperialism, and wonder is that Mr. Bryan does not take time to denounce those within his borders who deny the citizens of the United States the privileges and immunities which they are entitled under the constitution which he has taken on each time and he is in Maine.

It is now in order for Mr. Bryan to declare the people of the United States as to whether he is in favor of the enforcement of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

When the Republican party was organized its mission was to free the slaves, to lift the people out of poverty, to preserve the Union, and to-day it stands for the enforcement of the rights of every American citizen in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of our country.

In its treatment of those who have been the victims of the wrongs of the past and of a half million human beings the shadow of slavery, it stands for human liberty, where the Stars and Stripes are unfurled I believe it has the courage to secure the enforcement of all the rights which are guaranteed to an American citizen.

Marshall, N. C.

J. C. PRITCHARD.

FOR AFRO-AMERICAN PAPERS.

Bishop Turner claims that, in event of Bryan's election, Federal troops will be called out to prevent lynchings. The Democratic National platform says: "We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions." Lynching is a local institution which the Democrats of certain sections take great delight in, and it is not likely that Bryan would interfere with Democratic amusements. Lynching is confined almost entirely to Democratic states. The spectacle of Pitchfork Tillman, who will be Bryan's adviser-in-chief in case of election, advising him to stop a South Carolina lynching with Federal troops would be inspiring.

If you wish your wife and little ones at home to continue happy and contented, vote for McKinley.

The wage-earner who works a full day is entitled to full pay in honest money for his toil. A fifty-cent dollar is not honest money, and Bryan knows it.

Senator Jones, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, says he will not leave Chicago until Bryan is President. Mr. Jones should at once make arrangements for his permanent residence in Chicago.

Indiana is a close state in every election; majorities are always small, but a careful canvass of the state shows that McKinley will get a larger plurality than in 1896.

In 1896 South Carolina cast for all candidates President, 68,997 votes, and 38,798 of them went to Tillman's man Bryan. The black men of South Carolina were not allowed to poll more than ten per cent of their voting strength. That's Tillman's idea of "consent of the governed."

The men who make a business of risking their money on election bets are shrewd fellows, and they are not influenced by sentiment. The odds are still three to one and upward in favor of McKinley.

"The gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. Linney, has seen fit to criticize the South for her treatment of the Negroes. I want to say to him and all others who think like him that this is a white man's government, and we intend to rule in the South by whatever means it is found necessary to employ."—Congressman Talbert of South Carolina, a Democrat, in a speech in the Fifty-sixth Congress.

In 1864, when Lincoln was running for his second term, the issues were the same as they are today. The paramount issue of that campaign was whether President Lincoln was to be sustained in his efforts to put down the rebellion, preserve the Union and wipe out slavery. As the Democratic party is now advocating that American troops be withdrawn from the Philippines and the insurgents be given control of the country, so then they are demanding that the Federal soldiers be withdrawn from the states in rebellion and peace be sought "by cessation of hostilities."

In the states where Afro-American voters have been disfranchised the whites are now discussing the idea of separating the school funds so that the schools be paid by Afro-Americans will go to support the schools for their race. The Southern Democrats who claim they are the best friends of the Afro-Americans have a queer way of showing their friendship. First they disfranchise a man because he is illiterate and then take away his opportunity to acquire knowledge.

Last week was "whiskers week" and the barbers' trade fell off. Men who intended to wear beards this winter neglected to shave. The fel-

Two months ago the city council of Montgomery, Ala., passed an ordinance providing separate seats for white and Afro-American passengers. To the credit of the Montgomery Afro-Americans be it said that they are boycotting the cars and the company's receipts are falling off alarmingly. Montgomery is a Democratic city, and it was a Democratic city council that passed the obnoxious law.

Twenty of the largest cotton mills of the Piedmont district of South Carolina have gone on half time because of the high prices of cotton. The Afro-American planters are getting from two to three times as much for their cotton as they received under a Democratic President. This is McKinley prosperity.

About a month ago the Honorable J. Milton Turner, the dean of Afro-American Democrats, came to Chicago with great flourish of trumpets and opened an Afro-American annex to the National Democratic headquarters for the purpose of catching any stray votes that might happen to pass that way. Now Turner has flown and there is no lead to the headquarters.

The Chicago Afro-American Democrats gave notice that they would celebrate emancipation day with a grand "toto" at which Bryan would declare against disfranchisement of the race in the South. Emancipation day has come and gone but the big demonstration did not materialize and, up to date, Bryan has not declared himself.

Bourke Cochran, the gentleman from Ireland, who has proposed the repeal of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, is now in the West speaking for Bryan. Four years ago Mr. Cochran said: "The American nation will never consent to substitute the republic of Washington, of Jefferson and of Jackson for the republic of an Altgeld, a Tillman or a Bryan."

Five states, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina have undertaken to deprive 600,000 of the "governed" of the opportunity to give or withhold that consent guaranteed as a right by the Declaration of Independence.

Bryan's campaign is evidently to try to stampede the people by an oratorical hurrah and thus keep them from sober thought and reason. It has failed simply because our people will think. Gab is great but sense is greater.

By giving a number of good appointments to Afro-Americans, the Tammany Democrats made many votes among the race in Greater New York. But when the race riots came the Tammany policemen clubbed and mistreated many innocent people simply because their faces were black. All of the New York Democratic Afro-Americans, except the men who hold jobs, will vote the Republican ticket this year.

The Afro-American people know too well what Democratic success means to be beguiled by Bryan's smooth talk.

"By their fruits ye shall know them," says the Bible. Judge the Republican party by its achievements.

The Democratic party is responsible for nearly all of the wrongs of the Afro-American race.

A sagacious business man's ideas of the political situation are presented in the Financial Review, by Henry Clews. It is asserted that the Chinese war, the New England elections and the Galveston disaster all seem to have had little influence upon the stock market. It further says that no one is likely to buy stocks for the rise with any freedom until the outcome of the election is more certain than now appears. "As the country knows what to expect in case of Bryan's election, prudence dictates a waiting policy." If the mere possibility of Bryan's election causes such a stagnation in stocks and paralysis in

FOR AFRO-AMERICAN PAPERS.

During the Spanish-American war the Afro-Americans had 250 officers, average of salaries at \$1,600, total \$425,000; 14,784 privates at \$208, total \$3,071,112; 5,000 then employed drivers, cooks, servants and laborers at \$250 per year, total \$1,250,000. Grand total, \$471,612.

"Before we war," when we had state banks, every business man authorized for two or more "Constitutional Officers," which kept him informed in regard to the failures of banks and the competitors upon them, which were numerous. The first thing he did in the morning was to pull out his pocketbook and see which bank had "busted," and it was of frequent occurrence that a man would go to bed at night with one hundred dollars in his pocket that would not be worth a penny in the morning. If we come to free coinage of silver it will be necessary to have a "Valley" or some other publication, to keep us informed as to the value of our dollars, and the first thing we'll do when we get up in the morning will be to look up our coin value publication to see if our dollar is worth 10 cents or has fallen to 40 cents. That is what Bryan is trying to induce us to come to.

Terrible as was the havoc caused by the storm in Galveston, the election of Bryan would entail upon the people of the whole country a disaster ten thousand times more appalling.

The Republicans rely upon intelligent discussion in order to convince electors that their principles are the better for all our people. The anarchists, like Bryan, Algeed, Tillman et al, rely upon building in order to intimidate voters and drive timid ones from the polls.

A dinner party hangs in the window of the national Republican headquarters at Chicago. On it is written: "A full dinner-pail for four years more." That's what the laboring men want, and that's what they'll get if McKinley is re-elected.

It was very discreet in Mr. Bryan not to come to the Grand Army building. The victory of the slave-holder's rebellion fought to free a race from bondage. Bryan's party has taken away from the race its manhood rights.

There are more men employed now in the United States than ever before in its history. Just prior to McKinley's election in 1896 the shop houses were in full blast all over the country. Now they are closed.

The Southern Christian Recorder, organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which Bishop Turner is the senior bishop, comes out scoffed at McKinley. This is hard on the bishop, but it will do much to offset his sedition to Bryan.

The white Methodist conference at Battle Creek, Mich., recently decided that preachers must quit politics. Every good citizen ought to take an interest in politics and see to it that the best men are elected as rulers. The Afro-American ministers are giving a lot of attention to politics in this campaign, and they are advising their people to vote for McKinley, believing that the best interests of the race will be served thereby. The one bishop and few preachers who have gone over to Bryan will not cut any great figure.

The hope of the Filipino insurgents is in Bryan. They are watching the coming election with keen interest. Conservative residents of the island say that the rebellion will be at an end if McKinley is re-elected.

The Cubans will ask for independence. It was promised by Congress under the McKinley administration and the promise will be kept.

Bryan says he will not be a candidate for re-election if he wins this time. He says nothing about his plans if he is defeated.

The gold standard brings security and prosperity to the people. McKinley stands for the gold standard.

Has the Democratic party ever bestowed any rights, privileges or opportunities upon the Afro-American?

When President McKinley was Governor of Ohio he ordered out the state militia to prevent the lynching of an Afro-American.

Can any black Democrat give any good reason why any loyal man of the race should support the Democratic party?

The Afro-Americans of the South are selling their cotton at \$20 to \$30 per bale. Five years ago it brought from \$15 to \$20 per bale. This is once McKinley property which comes right home to the race.

Bryan is after a \$10,000 office for himself, and is trying to induce the voters to accept a fifty-cent dollar in lieu of a hundred-cent dollar.

Mr. Lincoln was right when speaking of the black man; he said that the time would come when they would help to preserve and extend freedom. And in a third of a century you have been among those who have extended freedom to Cuba to an oppressed people."—President William McKinley.

It is not reasonable to suppose that the Afro-American voters will endorse and approve the crimes of the Democratic party against the race by voting for Bryan.

President McKinley goes before the people on his record. He is not infallible, but his record is so nearly perfect that he has no fear to go before the country on the results of his administration.

"The policy of free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 is a policy fraught with destruction to every home in the land."—Theodore Roosevelt in his letter of acceptance.

When business is good everybody is happy and contented. If elected McKinley such business will continue to be good and you will be happy and contented.

Keep the flag flying.

No Republican of any standing has ever advocated any plan to deprive the Afro-American of his rights as a citizen. All such schemes have been brought forward by Democrats. This shows that the great wrong of the negro is not right on all questions involving the rights of the Afro-American.

The armistice here in 1900 is just the same as it was in 1895. It is free silver at 16 to 1.

It seems that Mr. Bryan is not much of a prophet. Five years ago he predicted that, if McKinley were elected, the country would go to the Democratic fold. He was very wrong. Now we know that the four years of the McKinley regime have been the most prosperous in the history of the country.

President McKinley is a strong advocate of the policy of arbitrating the differences between capital and labor. One of his greatest speeches when in Congress was in defense of this principle.

Dr. Donnie Cochran, who advocates the repeal of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution. In a leading Northern Democrat. Twenty-five years ago Cochran left Ireland to seek political and civil liberty in this country.

It was the Republican party that invaded the Afro-American with popular rights. These rights have been often and nullified by the Democratic party in the Southern States.

Bryan says that Senator Hanna snubbed him. The Senator's master mind is conducting campaigns which smother the defeat of Bryan and all the other issues. Things will not be so funny to the False Prophet after November 6.

The Grovel election law in Kentucky was framed by Democrats. The Democratic party is not in favor of an honest ballot and a fair count. That would mean Republican success in the State.

There are 14 Afro-American on the payroll of the General Post Office at Washington. Hon. John P. Grovel, United States Postage Stamp Agent, draws a salary of \$2,200 per annum.

Benjamin Franklin was an ardent expansionist. He advocated the acquisition of Canada.

Under the Federal Constitution "imperialism" is impossible. William J. Bryan and other interested persons should read paragraph twelve of section eight, article one.

The Republican party stands for progress. The Democratic party stands for reaction and retrogression.

Senator Hanna knows how to make "rotten" speeches.

Mr. Rankin, of the Nashville American, says he is a Democrat and hopes for Bryan's election "to strengthen our hands in our state against Negro domination."

An honest man, an honest dollar for an honest day's toil.—These are honest Republican doctrines.

Don't sit down and say: "McKinley is sure to be elected." He can only be elected by electors voting for him.

Bryan no more compares with Lincoln than does a puddle druck to a roaring eagle.

Bryan is opposed to protecting American industries, but is in favor of foreigners competing upon equal terms with our own producers.

It is in favor of buying where you can cheap, so no matter if it closes every mill and every factory in the United States.

Keep the mills open.

I Des Sing an' Shout!
When I feel dat fat of pocketbook,
Ruh me offer an' see how swell I look,
I feeling 'bout:
Hooney! Hooney! foh McKinley an' Roosevelt, he am just de man.
We'll de Grem' O' Policy yet I'll see!
An' keep bit top twell de lights go out.
When I heah dem Popocrats shout an' bollah,
Vote foh Jeffson an' er half a dollah,
I feeling an' shout:
Hooney! Hooney! foh meh country's great,
Whar yeh yoahs beynde de Linkah state,
I meah erill de Grem' O' Policy late,
An' I feeler will twell de lights go out.
When I heah dem telly dey dry skin action,
Erloft Billington erross de ocean,
I des sing an' shout:
Yo'me tennah be good er weahers am, ah,
De dalky an' his vote can room, ah,
An' will hit in de so'n o' U'll come, ah,
An' he will hit twell de lights go out.
Now den, dalky, all togedah,
Meah hit but not jell erill erill erill,
Des sing an' shout:
Hooney! Hooney! foh McKinley an' Roosevelt, he am just de man.
We'll de Grem' O' Policy yet I'll see!
An' always will twell de lights go out.

WALTER FREEMAN
1217 Wilson Ave.

Republican Matter #17

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AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

EDITOR COOPER'S APPEAL

Strong Argument For McKinley From the Nestor of the Colored Press.

How any intelligent American citizen, black or white, can oppose the administration of President McKinley or his election is beyond my understanding. Men of good memories remember what a condition of affairs existed in the country at the close of President Cleveland's last administration. The closed factories and mills, the scarcity of work and of money and the general panic everywhere must have made an indelible impression on the minds of all intelligent men.

When President McKinley was elected nearly four years ago, he found the country in the throes of a panic of hard times and with no credit at home or abroad. What he has done under his administration is a matter of history. He has given the country a clean, businesslike administration. He has met every obligation and every duty. Where factories have been closed he has opened them. Where money has been scarce he has made it plentiful, and whatever was bad his administration has made it good. In fact, so grand and so successful has been the policy of his administration that it appeals to the intelligent, sober judgment of all loyal American citizens. Its platform is a model of courageous statement of issues—clear, concise and forcible—and piques the national honor as the shibboleth around which all may rally with the full vigor and enthusiasm of a happy and contented people.

An expanding population, an expanding volume of trade and an expanding capacity for development have demanded an expansion of area for American activities. The fortunes of war and circumstances have placed under our fostering care the direction of millions of human beings into the golden light of a higher civilization. Christianity and commerce under the gallant stars and stripes travel hand in hand, and our flag has never been unfurled over any land without conferring individual benefits upon the natives and establishing loftier principles for the emulation of mankind everywhere. Abroad the Republican party stands for the logical expansion of an ambitious and progressive nation, broader markets for our products and more liberal opportunities for the employment of our God-given energies. At home the Republican party stands for an honest ballot and a fair count.

THE COLORED VOTERS' CATECHISM.

Q. Who opposed with all its power the war for the liberation of my race?

A. The Democratic party.

Q. Who fought the war for the enfranchisement of my race to a successful conclusion?

A. The Republican party.

Q. Who burned the colored orphan asylums and hanged innocent negroes to lampposts in the streets of New York during the draft riots?

A. A Democratic Tammany mob.

Q. Who resisted the adoption of the constitutional amendments designed to secure the colored man in his rights of citizenship?

A. The Democratic party.

Q. After these amendments had been adopted what party in national convention assembled in 1868 put in its platform a demand for their repeal?

A. The Democratic party.

Q. From 1868 to 1870 what organization intimidated and suppressed the colored vote in the southern states by outrages which human nature blushes to record?

A. The Democratic Ku Klux Klan.

Q. What party has at all times sought to nullify the negro vote by every conceivable fraudulent device, by means of which elections and majorities in most of the southern states have become a farce and a laughing stock?

A. The Democratic party.

Q. What party is banded together today in a grand conspiracy to deprive the negro in the southern states of his ballot by unconstitutional laws?

A. The Democratic party.

Q. What party is pledged by every line of its history to defeat this unconstitutional purpose of the Democratic party?

A. The Republican party.

Q. Has William J. Bryan ever said or written anything in defense of the negro's rights as a citizen on this continent?

A. Never, so far as known.

Q. Dare he today denounce the negro lynchings and outrages in the south or the attempt to disfranchise him in those states?

A. He does not dare.

Q. Who has been at least twice to Kentucky to give special aid and encouragement to the Goebel law Democratic conspiracy by means of which today the people of that ancient commonwealth, both white and black, are living under officers not chosen by them and are governed without their consent?

A. William J. Bryan, Democratic candidate for the presidency.

Q. What is the chief bond that unites the Democratic elements of the Union?

FOR AFRO-AMERICANS.

When McKinley was in St. Paul, Minn., during the campaign of 1892, he spoke at the Auditorium there. There were many prominent Afro-Americans on the stage, which he noted. After the meeting a sort of reception was held at the residence of a leading citizen and several hundred white men were present, but no Afro-Americans. When the bulk of the crowd had gone a select few gathered around the dining table and had a general good time. Suddenly McKinley turned to his host and said: 'At the meeting to-night I noticed a number of bright intelligent Afro-Americans both on the stage and in the audience, why is it I do not see any of them here? The host and others offered some sort of flimsy excuse, but as a matter of fact they were not invited. This story, which is told by a gentleman who was present, shows that McKinley believed that the Afro-Americans who were prominent enough in politics to be given seats on the stage should have been invited to the reception which followed.

The records show that more Afro-Americans have employment in the service of the Government today than at any time since the Republican party has been in power.

Afro-Americans in the service of the United States Government draw more than \$5,000,000 in salaries every year. The majority of these were appointed by McKinley.

Pitchfork Tillman in a speech delivered in the Senate of the United States, February 24, 1900, said:

"I KNOW NOTHING ABOUT OTHER STATES, BUT I ACKNOWLEDGE OPENLY AND BOLDLY IN THE SIGHT OF GOD THAT WE DID OUR LEVEL BEST TO KEEP EVERY NEGRO IN OUR STATE FROM VOTING."

It is generally conceded that Tillman will be a member of Bryan's cabinet in case of Democratic success.

Work, work, work night and day until Election and McKinley will be re-elected.

Remember that battles are won by massing forces and outnumbering the enemy.

During the Spanish-American war Afro-Americans were called upon to assist in maintaining national honor and defending the country's flag. For the first time in the history of the country a regiment composed of Afro-Americans, and officered by men of the race from colonel down to corporal, was sent to Cuba. This event occurred under the McKinley administration.

At every national convention the Republican party has pledged itself in favor of universal liberty.

The charge has been made that the Republican party is trying to get rid of the Afro-American voter. This is refuted by the fact that the race has been given more recognition under the McKinley regime than at any time since the party has been in power.

A curious and grotesque feature of this campaign is the fact that the whites of North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana and their sympathizers in the disfranchisement of the Afro-Americans of the South are the defenders of the political rights of the Filipinos. Think of the nerve of Tillman, who boasts that his partisans have killed Afro-Americans who dared to vote in South Carolina, advocating the Kansas City platform in favor of justice to Filipinos! If the brown people 8,000 miles away are entitled to just treatment, why should not colored American citizens be given their constitutional rights?

One of the most prominent and peculiar char-

Republican Matter

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AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

COLORED VOTERS AROUSED

Grand Rally For McKinley In New York City.

Eloquent Protests Against Disfranchisement by Rev. Dr. Ernest Lyon and Others—Great Enthusiasm.

A mass meeting was held in Cooper Union, New York city, on the evening of Oct. 4 at the call of the Colored Citizens' League of New York "to protest against the wholesale disfranchisement of the colored citizens of the south and to warn the nation of the impending peril." Fully 2,500 were present, including many ladies and gentlemen of the white race as well as the colored.

The Rev. Ernest Lyon, as chairman, introduced State Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg as the first speaker. Senator Elsberg said he did not believe in conferring on any single race a monopoly of virtue, intelligence and courage. An equal chance for all was the only thing asked for by the negroes, and all the negroes of the south wanted was the chance to establish their innocence when they were innocently accused before a jury of their peers.

"And how are you to get that right?" asked Senator Elsberg significantly. "By supporting the Democratic party?"

"No, no, no!" shouted his listeners. The chairman, as if impelled by some magnetic influence, sprang to his feet and took up, with quivering voice, the opening line of "John Brown's Body." In a second the whole audience was on foot, singing the old tune as only negroes can sing it.

"This is more than a political meeting," said Bishop William B. Derrick of the African Methodist Episcopal church, who appeared next on the platform. "They have taken away our overclothing, now they are after our underwear. Men who cannot pronounce the word America are ungrudgingly given the right to vote, but it is to be taken away from those who have worked and fought and suffered to make this country what it is today.

"It is a trying period," the bishop went on. "The trinity constituted of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments is to be violated. Rescind one of these amendments and they are all gone. If it is done in Louisiana it

race wars probable under a free government.

"The republic will fall if this spirit prevails. The paramount issue, therefore, as it relates to Afro-Americans in this impending struggle is not so much the question of the free coinage of silver; neither is it the question of expansion nor that of imperialism, but the question is whether or not the remaining tenth of our people living in the states of West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey shall be disfranchised like those in the south and whether they shall be robbed of the right of suffrage—a right guaranteed them by the amendments to the constitution, for which amendments our fathers willingly, at the call of the great Lincoln, upon more than 200 battlefields in this land, poured out their lifeblood upon the shrine of liberty.

"This question rises above the sphere of politics. It transcends the bounds of mere race question. It is a national question: it is a religious question. In short, it is the people's question, for it is a question in which the rights of American citizens are affected. Standing, as I am, therefore, upon this sacred platform, hallowed by the memory of great men—apostles of freedom and liberty—and you, my companions in tribulation, with all the horrible memories of the past, I ask in the name of God and in the interest of a suffering race, can any man with the knowledge of these facts contribute either by word or by act any aid to a party that is pledged not only to rape and injustice, to disfranchisement and mob law, but to the degradation and humiliation of the whole negro race?"

POLITICAL REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Signs and omens: When the Democratic party is reduced to the necessity of hiring plug uglies and thugs to rotten egg, stone and otherwise insult the most distinguished men in the Republican party who make speeches in behalf of their party, it portends that the Democratic party is in the highway to defeat and that decomposition and integration will shortly eventuate.

When Governor Roosevelt was assaulted and insulted in Colorado recently, it was a sign that all the Democrats in that particular section of Colorado would soon be afflicted with ORAL incoherence and that there wasn't anybody in that village who could measure up to Colonel Roosevelt in brains, ability or physical courage—that is, nobody of the Democratic faith.

When a Democratic bummer and rowdy threw a cake of ice at Senator Hanna, who was speaking in a room

#21

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A Great and Vitally Important Racial Message
To The Negroes of The United States

**THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES;
HIS STRUGGLES AND HIS STATUS**

OR

**THE HAND OF GOD OPENING
DOORS TO THE RACE**

A VALUABLE, HISTORICAL, RACIAL MESSAGE FILLED
WITH FACTS THAT EVERY MEMBER OF THE RACE, AS
WELL AS EVERY AMERICAN CITIZEN, SHOULD KNOW.

GIVING AN ILLUMINATED VIEW OF THE RACIAL
SITUATION, IN THE LIGHT OF GOD'S HAND OF PROVIDENTIAL
GUIDANCE OF THE RACE, THROUGHOUT
ITS CAREER IN THIS COUNTRY, FOR 315 YEARS.

By: **DR. J. D. PETTIGREW**

Originator and Promoter of the N. N. C. C. L. M.
Los Angeles, Calif.

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NEGRO BALANCE OF POWER SHOULD SUPPORT

#22



ALF. M. LANDON
*Republican Nominee
for President*



FRANK KNOX
*Republican Nominee
for Vice-President*

"WE must devise some legal means which will be effective in ending this great menace [lynching] . . . I say again . . . until private employment can fill the need, our Government must take whatever steps are necessary TO INSURE THAT NO AMERICANS SUFFER BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE.

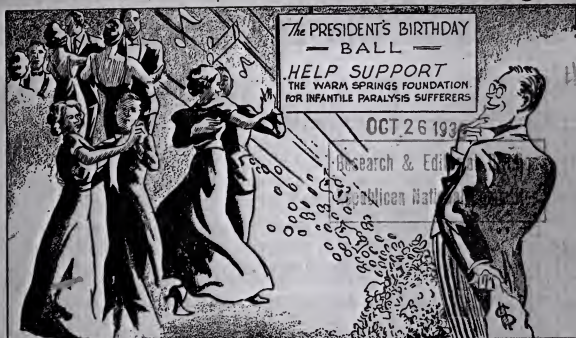
FURTHERMORE, our Party will insist that the COLORED MAN shall receive equal treatment in the receiving of relief and not be discriminated against because of his race or political faith. . . . I feel with the COLORED CITIZENS that the only hope of the NEGRO for the future lies in his being re-employed and integrated into the great productive life of our country. . . . I fully subscribe to the pledge of the Republican Platform that our Party will do its best to further the employment of THE COLORED CITIZEN in the gainfully occupied life of this country."

GOVERNOR ALF. M. LANDON

Issued by REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

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Research & Education
Republican National Committee

#24

FELLOW-CITIZENS

by

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PLANNING BOARD

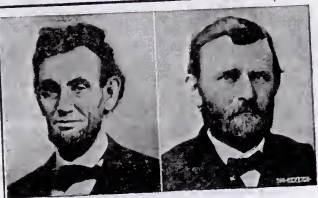


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COLORED DIVISION
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL
COMMITTEE

CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW YORK, N. Y.



"Printed by Chicago Defender (Negro) Press"

The Negro and Political Parties

#125

What Congressman Arthur Mitchell has to say about the Republican Party, about its lukewarmness and indifference to the rights of the Negro within recent years may all be true; is true; but is that any reason why the Negro should desert the Republican party to support a party that has from the beginning and all along stood in the way of every effort that has been put forth in his behalf?

The Democratic party has been and still is the persistent enemy of the Negro. There are individual democrats who are friendly, but that is not true of the party as such. From the Democratic party, as a party, judged by its past and present record, the Negro has nothing to expect but opposition. He cannot, therefore, join the Democratic party and maintain his self-respect or his sanity.

If he cannot now conscientiously support the Republican party, neither can he support the Democratic party. Both of these parties must change their attitude towards him, or he must seek alliance with some other party in which his rights will be as sacredly guarded as the rights of other citizens.

No party should be able to ignore him, or trample upon him, or sidetrack his rights with impunity. His own self-respect, as well as his interest call upon him to play the part of a man in his efforts to secure his rights as an American citizen.

In the hour of danger the nation expects him to come to its defense, and he has never hesitated to do so. And in the time of peace, it is for him to look to the government to protect him in his rights. Less than that he cannot be satisfied with, and no party which does not recognize the justness of his claim can he or ought he to support. With whatever party he allies himself it must be on the basis of absolute equality with all other citizens.

As long as the Democratic party continues its attitude of hostility to the Negro I do not see how any intelligent, self-respecting Negro leader can urge members of his race to join it.

Nor as long as the Republican party treats him as it is at present doing, and has been for years, I cannot see how any

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#26

America's Obligation to Its Negro Citizens

An Address by

MARK ETHRIDGE

Manager, Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

Published by

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710 Standard Building, Atlanta, Ga.

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#27

Education for Southern Citizenship

PLANS FOR STUDY OF
REGION'S SPECIAL PROBLEMS

Published by
Conference on Education and Race Relations
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Atlanta, Ga.

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#28

THE INDIANA NEGRO HISTORY SOCIETY BULLETIN

November 1938

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by the Indiana Negro History Society

THE INDIANA NEGRO HISTORY SOCIETY BULLETIN

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February 1940



JOHN W. LYDA, PRES. T.H.H.S.

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[Indiana Negro History Society]

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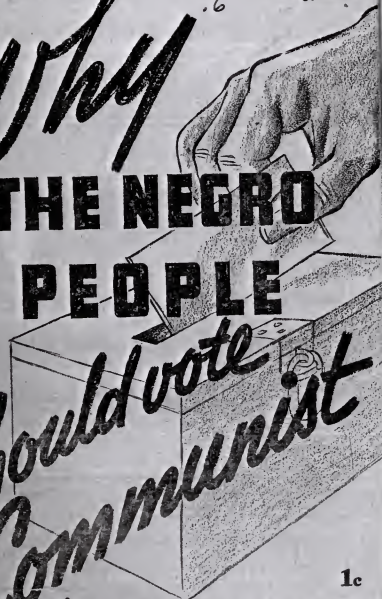
**THE NEGRO
PEOPLE**

*should vote
Communist*

1c

by **THEODORE R. BASSETT**

Notes - Politics and society





*This Booklet Presents
Some of the Election*



#31

CAMPAIGN ISSUES IN CARTOON

Particularly As These Issues Affect
The NEGRO VOTER

negroes - voters - see - page 21

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AMERICA'S TENTH MAN

●
A Brief Survey of
the Negro's Part in
American History

●
CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION AND RACE RELATIONS
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Ga.

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#33



What We Can Do About The Race Problem

This is an effort to think through on the race question, something which America sooner or later must do.

R. BEVERLEY HERBERT,
PALMETTO BUILDING,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

22 November, 1948.

X-E185

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#34

"OUT OF THE

House of Bondage."

FOR THE FREEDMEN.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "FRIENDLY COUNSELS
FOR FREEDMEN," ETC.



PUBLISHED BY THE
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,
150 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW YORK.

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#35
ADDRESS TO COLORED PEOPLE

From Men Who Are Entitled Above Most Others to
Speak to Them.

To the Colored People of the United States of America: We, the undersigned, address you at one of the most important points in your history. If ever there was a war of races in this world, the war now going on in the Philippine Islands is precisely that. Yet if there is anything which the colored race in this country has to dread, and the white race also, it is just such a war. Every day in the Philippines is already training our young American soldiers to the habit of thinking that the white man, as such, is the rightful ruler of all other men.

This is seen, for instance, in the fact that these very soldiers, in writing home letters from the seat of war, describe the inhabitants of the Philippines more and more constantly as "niggers," thus giving a new lease of life to a word which was previously dying out among us. Every defender of the war in Congress sustains the contest on the assumed ground that the Filipinos are unfit for freedom, although Admiral Dewey at first described them as more fit for it than the Cubans and Senator Hoar declares them probably better fitted than any race on the two American continents south of ourselves.

In other words, freedom is to become, for the new republican party, a matter of complexion. If this doctrine is to prevail, what hope is there for the colored race in the United States? The answer is easy; there is in that case no hope at all. In the name of the old anti-slavery sentiment, we call on you to resist this great danger, even if you have for that purpose to turn your backs on the party you once had reason to love.

This danger can evidently not be resisted by any further voting for the republican party. In other days that party freed the slaves and passed amendments to the United States Constitution for the protection of those who had been slaves. These amendments are now being steadily set aside, and the republican party shows no signs of raising a finger in their defense. There have been far more outrages on the American negro during one term of McKinley than under two terms of Cleveland. On the other hand, the southern democrats are at least doing the colored race this service, that they, as a rule, oppose the national policy of imperialism.

This may seem an inconsistency, but is in reality very simple. The very fact of their unwillingness to give equal political rights to the American negro makes them unwilling to undertake the government of ten millions more belonging to the colored race. Thus much, at least, experience has taught them. Thus far, at any rate, they are on your side.

The undersigned, trained from youth in the strictest school of anti-slavery conviction, are following out the same early opinions when they now write to you. We wish to warn you that the imperialistic republican party of to-day is not the liberty-loving party of that name which set the American negro free 40 years ago.

The time is past when you can safely give to it, as heretofore, your implicit support. We warn you that the American negro must henceforth think for himself and must cut adrift from every organization which wars on darker races, as such, and begins to talk again of "the natural supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon." We fought through a four-years' war to get rid of that doctrine and enlisted nearly 200,000 black soldiers for the purpose. It is too soon to see such a theory brought up again. It rests with you to make it impossible.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.
GEORGE B. BOUTWELL.

JK X-E 185
6

Justice and a Fair Deal For All

#36

We urge Congress to consider the most effective means to end lynching in this country which continues to be a terrible blot on our American civilization.

Platform of the Republican Party, 1920.

I believe the Federal Government should stamp out lynching and remove that stain from the fair name of America.

Warren G. Harding; Speech of Acceptance.

I believe the Negro citizens of America should be guaranteed the enjoyment of all their rights, that they have earned the full measure of citizenship bestowed, that their sacrifices in blood on the battlefields of the Republic have entitled them to all of freedom and opportunity, all of sympathy and aid that the American spirit of fairness and justice demands.

Warren G. Harding; Speech of Acceptance.

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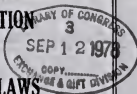
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#37

X CONSTITUTION

AND

BOOK OF LAWS



Made for the Government of the
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sociation, Inc., and African Com-
munities' League, Inc., of the World

In Effect July, 1918

NEW YORK, JULY, 1918

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AMERICAN NEGRO PROBLEMS

By
JOHN
PIEPER



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Negro's Struggle Against Imperialism



#39

By JAMES W. FORD

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COMMITTEE OF NEGRO WORKERS
New York, U. S. A., 1930

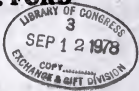
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Economic Struggle #40 of Negro Workers

[A Trade Union Program of Action]

By J. W. FORD



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BLACK JUSTICE

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Ⓒ The denial of civil rights to Negroes in law and in practice

Ⓒ The only survey of all the discriminations against citizens on account of color

Ⓒ Of all minorities in the United States, the 15,000,000 Negroes suffer most violations of their civil rights

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FOR
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OF ETHIOPIA

FOR BREAD AND WORK
• FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

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**THE POSITION OF
NEGRO WOMEN**

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#43

By **EUGENE GORDON and CYRIL BRIGGS**

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men; of course that is so. You may ret

ereupon. at 1:40 P.M. the

* stipulated that if a request is

exhibits in this case both counsel

ve any objection to their receiving the and

exhibits will be sent to the jury room

spection of the jury.)

(The jury returned to the court room at six

th the following verdict as announced by the

oreman: "We find the defendant Clyde Allen gu

f Count First, burglary in the first degree.

Mr. Greenberg: May the jury be polled, please

The Court: Poll the jury.

the jury were polled, and each

his name by t

HAMMERMAN
THE STORY OF
CLYDE ALLEN

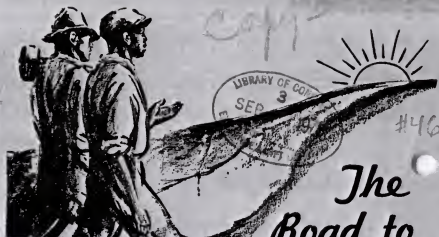
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for the **NEGRO**
PEOPLE

An Appeal by

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By JAMES S. ALLEN



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~~XXXX~~ *Racial Inequality*
in Education

#48



"How About a Decent School for Me?"

Published by:
The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., October, 1938

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ARE WE ARYANS

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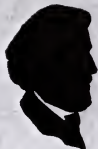
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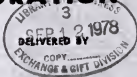
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AND THE NEGRO PEOPLE TODAY



By Max Yergan

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Published by the National Negro Congress

LYNCHING DISCRIMINATION POLL TAXES

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**JIM CROW
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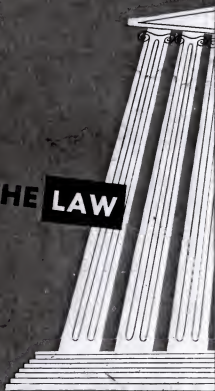
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#53



WHAT IS THE **LAW**



National Headquarters
WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE
112 East 19th St., New York City

October 3, 1942

MEMORANDUM ON JOB DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES

When on June 25, 1941, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 8802 barring discrimination in defense industries and government service, the Negroes of America believed that their long fight for economic justice, now dramatically led by A. Philip Randolph, director of the National March-on-Washington Movement, had at last produced victory. Such hopes were inspired by the order that it was called a "Second Emancipation Proclamation" and "Negro Labor's Magna Carta."

To enforce Executive Order 8802 the President appointed a Committee on Fair Employment Practice (FEPC) composed of four white and two Negro members and responsible directly to himself. The committee includes AFL President William Green and CIO President Philip Murray. Milton E. Webster, David Sarnoff, Earl B. Dickerson and Mark Ethridge, and is chaired by Malcolm S. Maclean. The FEPC has demonstrated in its hearings at Los Angeles, Chicago, New York and Birmingham that it is an honest hard-hitting body, but it has been starved for funds to do its monumental job, receiving for its whole nation-wide operation during the first year less than \$50,000. At last accounts his anti-discrimination police force for the entire United States had a paid staff of only 25 persons, including clerks and stenographers, and was operating on a budget of about \$200,000 a year. Grotesquely undermanned and swamped with uninvestigated complaints, the FEPC has been virtually powerless to prevent the establishment of viciously discriminatory patterns in scores of mushrooming war industries, while another agency of government, the United States Employment Service, openly flouts the Presidential order by authorizing its representatives to accept discriminatory requisitions for workers except where this practice is forbidden by state law. The FEPC has protested to both USDS and War Manpower Commission against this order, known as C-45.

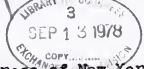
As ineffective as the FEPC has been, it has been rendered even more impotent during recent months. Bowing to pressure from Southern poll-taxers, fascist-minded Northern industrialists and government agencies whose own grossly discriminatory practices had been brought to light by the FEPC, the President hid his Committee's light under the barrel of Paul V. McNutt's War Manpower Commission. A storm of protest from progressive and Negro organizations induced the President to issue a reassuring statement that the transfer was intended to strengthen rather than to weaken the FEPC, but the statement, like the Executive Order itself, remains unimplemented. Subject to the direct control and intervention of McNutt in Washington and his representatives in the field, its proposed budget savagely hacked to a small fraction of the amount needed to do a half-way job of enforcement, the FEPC can accomplish next to nothing.

The initiative in combating discrimination, which is sapping democratic morale even more dangerously than it is crippling production, must again be taken by its victims, Negroes and other minority groups, together with progressive unionists and all honest democrats who recognize the necessity of solving this problem and solving it soon. There is no more time to lose. The morale of 13,000,000 Negroes, a tenth of our population, is rapidly disintegrating, in Savannah as well as in Chicago, in Houston as well as in Harlem. The suspicion that this is a white man's war is not one born of Axis propaganda, but arises out of the daily encounter of millions with the rampant discrimination which the government has so notably failed to check. Meanwhile the story of this discrimination is being broadcast over the world by Berlin, Rome, Tokyo as the truth about the hypocrisy of our war aims. We cannot adjourn solution of this problem until after the war. For upon its solution the maintenance or loss of our democracy in large part depends.

Job and training discrimination can be stopped. It must be stopped. Executive Order 8802 can be made to mean what it says. The President knows how. Paul V. McNutt knows how. Let both of them know you insist on federal appropriations to provide FEPC with adequate staff and field offices all over the country.

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THE TREATMENT OF THE NEGRO DELINQUENT

(An Address Delivered before The Pennsylvania State Association on Probation and Parole, at Meeting of Pennsylvania Conference on Social Work, April 7, 1942, by Wayne L. Hopkins, Executive Secretary The Armstrong Association.)



#55

Last November, the Metropolitan Press of New York City, in playing up the results of a clash between two rival gangs of youngsters, one white and one colored, who came to grips in Harlem, and in which one of the white boys was killed, directed the attention of the city to the disproportionate amount of delinquency of the colored children of the city. Although the manner of presentation by the Press of the stories growing out of this incident, was, unfortunately exaggerated and alarmist in tone, the responses called forth from prominent and informed persons who were acquainted with the underlying factors involved served to dispel the notion that Harlem, and other similar Negro communities, are the sole breeding spots of crime and delinquency in the nature of things, but rather, because of neglect and other unfavorable conditions, are relatively greater sufferers from these evils. This condition and the reasons for it have long been recognized by social workers, teachers, civic leaders and others whose activities bring them in close contact with children. Not only has there been recognition of the condition on the part of the groups referred to but they have been active in promoting and establishing programs designed to remedy it, and in calling the attention of the community to its responsibility in permitting it to exist and expand. Members of these groups have come to the realization that this undue amount of delinquency on the part of colored children of our large urban centers, is not so much the

1-751-2

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THE SOUTH'S PART
IN WINNING The WAR
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FOR HUMAN WELFARE
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REPORT

by

~~X~~ SAMUEL C. PATTERSON

~~X~~ **"A NEW APPROACH
TO NEGRO WORK"**



SUBMITTED TO, AND APPROVED BY
THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE
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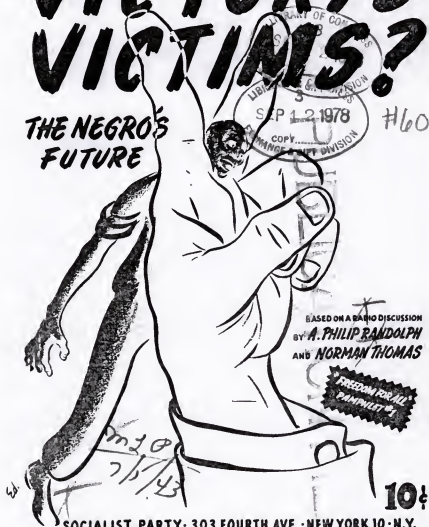
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THE NEGRO'S
FUTURE



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November 3, 1943

Dear Friend:

A city-wide "Save the FEPC" Rally will be held Wednesday evening, November 10th at 8 P.M., at Hunter College Auditorium, under the auspices of the Council Against Intolerance in America. The rally is being held to protest Comptroller General Lindsay Warren's ruling last week, nullifying President Roosevelt's directive in establishing the Fair Employment Practice Committee. Unless reversed, this ruling will permit an employer to discriminate against Negroes, Jews, Catholics and other minorities if he so chooses.

The FEPC has been the greatest single accomplishment toward just treatment of all Americans in our day. To nullify it, as would be done if the Comptroller General's decision is allowed to stand, would be a terrible blow to the war effort and to our democracy.

Among the distinguished speakers who will address the rally are:

Francois J. McConnell, Bishop of the Methodist Church
Fannie Hurst, Novelist
George K. Hutton, Executive Secretary, Catholic Interracial Council
Mark Starr, Educational Director, I.L.G.W.U.
Henry Epstein, Former Solicitor-General, New York
Walter White, Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, President, American Jewish Congress

Our Council is eager that this "Save the FEPC" Rally inaugurate a nationwide demonstration of public feeling against discrimination in employment. As a New Yorker who believes in the principles embodied in the FEPC, I look forward to your being with us.

Cordially yours,

Henry A. Atkinson

P.S. Tickets of admission are 25¢ and can be obtained at the Council office, or at the Rally.

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Dear Friend:

We are writing to you for two reasons:
FIRST: We invite your participation in settling two issues of far-reaching importance now confronting Congress and the Nation:

(a) The poll tax fight: The first battle has been won. The 218 Congressional signatures, necessary to bring the anti-poll tax bill to the floor of the House for a vote, have been secured. H. R. 7 will be voted on May 24 and without doubt will be passed.

But the Senate fight is ahead. In the last session of Congress a few Southern Tory Senators, knowing that the bill would pass if it came to a vote, staged a disgraceful filibuster. To prevent the democratic process from being sabotaged again, and to insure passage of the bill, will you join with us in signing the appeal to the Senate, printed on page 4?

(b) Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, and Senators Hatch, Burton and Ball have introduced a bill (S. Res. 114) to win the war and establish security and a lasting peace. The April issue of The SOUTHERN PATRIOT contained a brief explanation of the bill and how you can help on this issue. We will be glad to send you a copy, also the text of the bill itself. Write your Senators how you feel about this bill.

SECOND: In the next two pages you will find a brief summary of the achievements of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare last year, also a statement of some of the things we are fighting for in 1943. We extend to you a cordial invitation to join with us in the struggle for a better and a more democratic South and a free world.

Sincerely yours,

Tareem Caccia

Acting President

James A. Dombrowski
Executive Secretary

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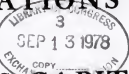
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IN
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464

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August 26, 1944.

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* Wayne University Studies in
Inter-Group Conflicts in Detroit, No. I



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* **NEGRO-JEWISH RELATIONSHIPS**

by

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Alvin D. Loving
Donald C. Marsh

Sponsors

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Detroit Branch, National Association for the
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Graduate School of Wayne University

Wayne University Press, Detroit, 1944

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FERDINAND C. SMITH, Secretary of the NMU (right), and CAPTAIN HUGH MULZAC, commander of the "SS Booker T. Washington," map plans for their nation-wide tour for the Roosevelt-Truman ticket.

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March 1, 1944

SEN. BARKLEY'S BREAK WITH THE PRESIDENT must be viewed in the light of his fight for renomination in 1944, in Kentucky, that just elected a Republican governor and Congressman. "There is no question but that he faces troubles back home", writes Mr. Joe Hatcher, astute political writer for the Nashville TENNESSEAN. PAY-OFF--Col. Robt. Harvey White, one Barkley opponent, has announced he would withdraw... PREDICTION--Sen. Barkley, McKellar et al, now opposing the President's necessary war measure-tax-bill, will be in there supporting Roosevelt in November, if he runs, knowing that the rank-and-file Southerner is more solidly behind their Commander-in-Chief than ever before.

GOOD NEWS--is to be read in the list of Southern Democrats in the March Patriot who left the "unholy alliance" with hate-Roosevelt Republicans to support the federal soldier vote bill. This is merely registering the pressure from the folks back home.

H.R.-7 WILL BE UP BEFORE THE SENATE SOON and CAN BE PASSED if majority rule is permitted to function. The Bilbo-McKellar-Connally filibuster crowd must feel increased pressure from Southerners. Write your Senators from Southern States telling them to vote for Cloture Rule limiting debate, not once but as many times as is necessary to secure the required two-thirds, and that the very least you expect from them is to refuse to participate in a shameful filibuster. Write Sen. Frederick Van Nuys assuring him of Southern support.

PAY YOUR POLL TAX NOW if you want to vote in 1944. In some Southern states it is already too late. Consult the March PATRIOT for registration and qualification rules, and for instructions how to manage a registration committee in your club, union, church group or other organization.

\$--Help us increase the list of readers of the PATRIOT. Pass this copy on to a friend. They may subscribe. If you have not sent your subscription for 1944 we hope you will make use of the blank below.

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I enclose \$1.00 for one year's subscription to the PATRIOT _____

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Presbyterian Building, Nashville, 3, Tennessee

If you have signed this petition, please pass it on to a friend.

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#69



Bulletin No. 1

EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS OF THE NEGRO

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#70

COMPLETE EQUALITY

Democracy
and the
Negroes

By **MAX BEDACHT**

General Secretary, IWO
3¢

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THE NEW YORK COMMITTEE #71
of the
SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE

cordially invites you
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DINNER

on

Sunday Evening, September 23, 1945
at seven-thirty

at the

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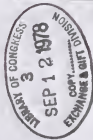
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REVOLUTION DOWN SOUTH

BY ELLIS ARNALL GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA

As told to Walter Davenport



GEORGIA



Reprinted from
Collier's
July 28, 1945

Georgia's brilliant young governor speaks out bluntly on the economic evils and political absurdities that have plagued his native Southland, and presents an aggressive plan for getting rid of them

"Much of the bad government we've had in the South can be traced to bigotry and intolerance, in office and out," says Ellis Arnall, Governor of Georgia

#72

VIRGINIA

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NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

AN INTERRACIAL AGENCY FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

1133 BROADWAY • Telephone: CHelsea 3-1838 • NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

PLEASE RELEASE ON MAR 23 1945



#73

New York: - The National Urban League, an organization devoted to interracial cooperation, this week called on Bridgeport (Conn.) Chamber of Commerce to repudiate publicly the recommendation of a St. Louis counselling firm calling for residential segregation of Negroes through action in the post-war period by banking and investment houses and the local housing authority. The League, through Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary, also requested Honorable Jasper A. McLevy, Mayor of Bridgeport and titular head of the Bridgeport Socialist Part, to state unequivocally the public policy of Bridgeport with respect to racial patterns of housing.

Roy Wenzliok and Company, a business counselling firm with offices in St. Louis and New York City, made a study of Bridgeport housing for the Housing Committee of the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce and included in its report a four-page section devoted to "Negro Population" pointing out that "in Greater Bridgeport the colored population is scattered over a larger area than in many other cities and this scattering has been particularly noticeable since the war immigrations." The Wenzliok firm recommends in substance that the local Housing Authority segregate Negroes into all-Negro housing developments and that institutions holding mortgages, in collusion with FHA, insist upon restrictive covenants in order to develop completely "white" neighborhoods.

The Wenzliok report, issued October 20, 1944, and now in its second edition, states that the study was sponsored by the Housing Committee of the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce, of which Arthur Clifford is chairman, and was undertaken with the cooperation of the following Bridgeport banks and investment houses: Bridgeport-People's Savings Bank, First National Bank and Trust Company, Black Rock Bank and Trust Company, North End Bank and Trust Company, Bridgeport City Trust Company, Investors Mortgage Company, City Savings Bank, West Side Bank.

Mr. Robert Crosby, Executive Secretary of the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce, stated to representatives of the National Urban League this week that the Chamber of Commerce contemplated no formal action relative to the report

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NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

AN INTERRACIAL AGENCY FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

1133 BROADWAY • Telephone: CHelsea 3-1838 • NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

PLEASE RELEASE ON MARCH 28, 1945

New York: - "New London offers a fine opportunity to show how social agencies can be more active and effective in promoting better race relations," stated Dr. William H. Doan, Director of the Community Relations Project of the National Urban League, as he announced this week the visits of a team of four interracial social planning specialists to the Connecticut City. New London is one of five American cities, selected this year by the National Urban League for demonstration of interracial social planning. The specialists, who will spend several weeks there, are members of the League staff assigned to the League's Community Relations Project for the removal of racial tensions and improvement of living conditions among Negroes in cities. Over a month ago a sponsoring committee of white and colored New London citizens received a report prepared by the National Urban League on racial situations in that city. The report was based upon a study of several weeks made by J. Harvey Korne, Assistant Research Director of the League, and carried out in cooperation with important leaders of New London. The report pointed out problems in employment, housing, health, recreation and social case work services.

The specialist staff will work with local leadership in carrying out the recommendations made in the study. The project is watched with close attention by members of both races all over the country because it represents the first time that organized social work has taken aggressive leadership on a large scale in attacking racial discrimination and racial tensions. The League staff members responsible for this on-the-spot advice include Dr. Paul B. Cornely, Health Specialist; Saxon Manning, Employment and Industrial Relations Specialist; Ewell Newman, Social Case Work Specialist, and Edward F. Boyd, Housing Specialist. This team of specialists will remain in New London for several weeks and from there will transfer their operations to Gary, Indiana.

In continuing his announcement, Dr. Doan declared:

"The most social-minded people of a city are generally to be found on boards of social service agencies, and the employed staff of these agencies represent some of the best training and thinking in matters of human

(more...)

News Release

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NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

AN INTERRACIAL AGENCY FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

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PLEASE RELEASE ON.....WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 28, 1945

INDIANA TOWN OPENS TEEN-AGE CANTEN FOR ALL RACES



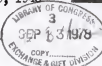
New York: - The Junior Association of Commerce of Marion, Indiana, by insisting upon making the new Teen-Age Recreation Center in that city available to youth of all races, has established a desirable precedent in Indiana for the action of other communities. The Parent-Teachers Association and the Carver Community Center, an affiliate of the National Urban League, were among the first organizations to propose the service for young people. A number of other individuals and organizations withdrew their support when it was learned that Negro youth would be included. The Junior Association of Commerce became the sponsoring agency with the express provision that all teen agers should be served. The letter now being sent to all parents in Marion reads in part: "Next month the Teen-Age Recreation Center will open, providing a place where your youngsters may gather for fun and recreation under full time supervision."

Harold Harrison, President of the Junior Association of Commerce is a member of the Race Relations Committee of the Carver Community Center.

###

Glenn Sullivan, Secretary
Committee for Equal Justice
for Mrs. Recy Taylor
Room 204, 112 East 19th Street
New York 3, New York

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE X-E 185.61
April 9, 1945



Vigorous prosecution of five remaining indictments charging rape, assault, and sodomy by three white men against a Negro girl, in DeKalb and Gwinnett counties, Georgia, is foreseen as a result of aroused public opinion in the state, backed by national protest, Miss Henrietta Buckmaster, co-chairman of the Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor, said today, following receipt of first-hand reports from Atlanta and Decatur.

The Committee for Equal Justice aroused national interest in the case after the first of six scheduled trials ended in a six-minute verdict of acquittal in DeKalb County Court for Howard Lamar Morgan, in spite of the testimony of Chief of Police Leo Nehlick of Decatur that Morgan, Ralph New and Walter Gosa confessed that they had waylaid Walter Berry and his seventeen-year-old high school girl companion on a road near Decatur, a suburb of Atlanta, on December 24, last. Young Berry was dragged from the car and beaten, the girl was raped and then forced to accompany the men in an automobile to a lonely shack in an adjoining county. All three of the men raped her a second time, then forced her to commit sodomy. After her release the girl was taken to a hospital in a serious condition and remained hospitalized for some days.

Identified by Berry, the trio confessed to arresting officers and were indicted in both counties. New and Gosa still face trials in DeKalb and Gwinnett Counties, and Morgan is still to be tried in Gwinnett County. It is expected that the trials will be held in June when the courts of both counties meet.

Miss Buckmaster reaffirmed the support of the Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor in the demand of Georgians for unbiased juries to try the confessed rapists. "The kidnapping and rape of Mrs. Taylor in Alabama," Miss Buckmaster asserted, "is not an isolated instance of such brutality. In fighting for the prosecution of the Alabama rapists we fight for all women. When another such case occurred in Georgia, and Georgians asked our help in making the nation aware of this crime and in getting national support for their demands for equal justice, the Committee pledged its support."

WAR DEPARTMENT—WASHINGTON 25, D. C. • 5 May 1945

Prejudice!—Roadblock To Progress

PRACTICALLY everyone of us has prejudices. Some of us may shudder at the idea of eating frogs and other foods we've never tasted but which other people enjoy. Or we may be prejudiced against bow ties or purple shirts. But these are meaningless prejudices which don't hurt us. There are other prejudices, however, which affect our lives very much. A prejudice against a necktie because of its color is harmless—but a prejudice against a person because of his color, race, nationality, or religion can do plenty of damage.

A prejudice is an opinion or emotional feeling which isn't based on fact or on reason. It is an attitude in a closed mind. Prejudice has been used by the Germans and the Japanese to split nations wide open with hate and confusion. Recognizing how powerful is this weapon in the Axis arsenal. ASF Manual M 5, issued October, 1944, declares:

"Enemy attempts to cause confusion in the U. S. through the spread of racial doctrines have made it particularly necessary that there be frank and objective discussion of this subject during the present War. The doctrine of 'Aryan' superiority has become one of the dominant factors in the present world struggle. Hitler has made this doctrine the 'reason' for untold aggression and devastation.

"Likewise, on the other side of the world," the Manual continues, "the Japanese have been trying to demonstrate their inherent superiority. . . ."

The magic of race prejudice, the Japanese discovered, had performed miracles in Europe. It had enabled the Nazis to get away with murder. If Hitler could seize Germany and disrupt Europe with the

help of race hate, the Japanese saw no reason why they couldn't do the same thing in Asia.

About a week after Pearl Harbor, the Japanese were broadcasting: "How can America be fighting for racial equality when it does not exist in America?" During the 1943 race riots in Detroit, the Japanese propagandists had a field day broadcasting the news to hundreds of millions of non-whites in Asia and throughout the world.

Japan's "championing" of the Negroes in the United States has only one purpose—to divide us. Negroes, forming as they do about one-tenth of the American population, are an important minority, and Hitler has shown how minority problems can be exploited to the advantage of fascism.

"The man who spreads rumors," ASF Manual M 5 declares, "particularly race rumors, about any group—racial, religious, or national is doing Hitler's or Tojo's work. The Nazis assumed that in this country they would find antagonistic groups who would spend their time fighting each other instead of the German armies. Goebbels said to one of his confidants: 'Nothing will be easier than to produce a bloody revolution in America. No other country has so many social and racial tensions. We shall be able to play on many strings there.'"

Any American who "plays on these strings" by spreading prejudices against minorities—Catholics, Jews, Negroes, foreign-born, and others—is, whether he knows it or not, playing the Axis game.

(The foregoing will help you to plan a brief introductory talk in your own words.)

Reprinted by Permission of the War Department by

International Labor Defense 112 East 19th Street New York 3, N. Y.

Single Copies 5c—100 for \$4—500 for \$16—1,000 for \$30

Murray Hill Hotel, 112 Park Avenue, New York 17, N.Y. • Murray Hill 3-2923

CO-CHAIRMEN

Mrs. John Hammond, Jr.
Dr. Channing H. Tobias

November 29, 1945 #78

TREASURER

Michael M. Nisselson

MEMORANDUM

TO: NEW YORK COMMITTEE MEMBERS
Southern Conference for Human Welfare

SECRETARY

FROM: Mrs. Paul Tishman, Secretary

Mrs. Paul Tishman

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Branson Price

EXECUTIVE BOARD

C. B. Baldwin
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Cartwright
William Feinberg
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Mrs. Franklin D.
Roosevelt
Morris S. Rosenthal
Thelma Stevens
W. J. Trent, Jr.
Jerome I. Udell
Mrs. Edward M. M.
Warburg
Palmer Weber

Although 1946 has not arrived, elections in the South, in the form of decisive primaries, are practically upon us. These primaries decide the fate of southern senators and representatives responsible for holding up essential legislation in Washington right now. Senators up for re-election include Byrd, Bilbo, Maybank, MacKellar and Connolly, and successors must be named to Senators Andrews and Chandler. In addition, all representatives are up for re-election.

This gives immediate necessity to the work of the Southern Conference, and additional reasons for your interest and support.

The executive board of the New York Committee is anxious to have you attend a membership meeting December 10th, feeling it essential that you have a full report on what the Conference is doing here and in the South. The following agenda has been planned:

1. The political situation in the southern states.
2. Activities of the Southern Conference in the South.
3. New York Committee work.
4. Showing of a new film on the South which has never had a public showing.

This first general membership meeting in New York offers an opportunity to resolve any questions in your mind about the work of the organization, and for you to make suggestions concerning future activities. The co-chairmen, Dr. Channing Tobias and Mrs. John Hammond, Jr. will preside with other members of the board present.

The place is Russell Sage Foundation auditorium, 130 East 22 St. The time is 8:00 p.m., December 10th. Please be prompt. Doors open at 7:30 p.m. Please return the enclosed card advising whether or not you will be able to attend.

uopwa #1-39

61-7557-2-174 X-E 185.61

Southern Conference for Human Welfare

NEW YORK COMMITTEE

Murray Hill Hotel, 112 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. • MURRAY HILL 3-2923

Co-Chairmen

Mrs. John Hammond, Jr.
Dr. Channing H. Tobias

December 17, 1945

Treasurer

Michael M. Nisselson

Secretary

Mrs. Paul Tishman

Executive Secretary

Branson Price

Executive Board

C. B. Baldwin
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Mrs. Charles Buchanan
Henrietta Buckmaster
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William Feinberg
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Curtice Hitchcock
Frank E. Karselen, Jr.
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Mrs. Max Lerner
Edward Lewis
Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman
Clarence H. Low
Mrs. William McCleery
Rev. Jack McMichael
Jean Muir
Dorothy Parker
Jacob S. Potofsky
Paul Robeson
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Thelma Stevens
W. J. Trent, Jr.
Jerome I. Udell
Mrs. Edward M. M. Warburg
F. Palmer Weber

TO: FRIENDS OF THE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE
FOR HUMAN WELFARE

FROM: Dr. Channing H. Tobias) Co-Chairmen
Mrs. John Hammond, Jr.) New York Committee

Have you seen "Strange Fruit" at the Royale Theatre? If not, you are missing a play which George S. Kaufman describes as powerful, honest and engrossing, and a good show. Listen, too, to Howard Barnes, dramatic critic of the New York Herald Tribune:

"Rich dramatic substance...It is a show to make one sit up and take notice...has a restless eloquence which is good to see in the theatre."

And to Burl Ives, ballad singer:

"If every big town and every little town in the United States were to see 'Strange Fruit' we'd all have a better country to live in. 'Strange Fruit' moved me more than any show I have ever seen."

"Strange Fruit", by Miss Lillian Smith, is a drama of human beings trapped and destroyed by segregation. It asks heartbreaking questions and gives no easy answers. Its theme is focussed as much on the white race as upon the Negro. It is not a cheap melodrama about lynching and lusting but a serious analysis of forces that eat like a cancer on the spirit of America. The villain of the play is segregation itself, its philosophy and practice.

It is easy to understand how the play has met with opposition. For that very reason the play deserves your support and help. The Southern Conference, in the seven years of its existence, has been fighting Jim Crow. Miss Smith is a member of our National Executive Board and has been a member of the Conference since 1938.

Tickets for the play may be obtained at the box office of the Royale Theatre, 242 W. 45 Street--or reserved through the New York Committee of the Southern Conference--"U 3-2923.

uopwa #1-39

Southern Conference for Human Welfare #80

Publishers of
The Southern PATRIOT

212½ Union St. • Nashville 3, Tennessee • Telephone 6-2447

Honorary Presidents

Judge Louise Cheriton
Frank P. Graham

A CALL

To All Members of the
Southern Conference for Human Welfare

President

Clerk Foreman

To A Meeting: Saturday, 10 AM, January 26, 1946

Vice-Presidents

Paul R. Christopher
Roscoe Dunjee
Virginia Foster Durr

Washington Duke Hotel, Durham, North Carolina

Paul B. Kern
William Mitch
Hollis V. Reid

Dear Member:

Secretary-Treasurer

Alva W. Taylor

The rapid expansion of the SCHW and especially the formation of the various state committees has made it necessary to adopt a new set of by-laws, making it possible to make certain change in the structure of the organization. The Durham meeting announced above will be strictly a business session with the agenda limited to the one subject: discussion and adoption of new by-laws.

Executive Secretary

James A. Dombrowski

On the pages that follow the Executive Board submits to the membership a tentative draft of the by-laws prepared by the Committee on Reorganization authorized at a meeting of the Board in Knoxville, May 26, 1945. Committee members are: Dr. Frank Graham, Josephine Wilkins, Palmer Weber, Helen Fuller, Dr. Charles Johnson, Paul Christopher and Frank Prohl. This draft was prepared originally by Josephine Wilkins and has been revised by the Committee and by two special meetings of the Executive Board, in Atlanta on September 12 and in Washington on October 17.

Executive Board

W. W. Alexander
Mary McLeod Bethune
Charlotte Hawkins Brown
Louis Burnham
Rufus E. Clement
William E. Cole
Terleton Collier
John P. Davis
Helen Fuller
F. Clyde Helms
Joseph B. Hunter
Charles S. Johnson
Roy R. Lawrence
Lucy R. Mason
Mortimer May
A. T. Mollegen
George S. Mitchell
M. C. Plunk
Arthur F. Raper
Ira De A. Reid
Lillian E. Smith
John B. Thompson
Jimmie Woodward

Because of wartime travel restrictions, this is the first membership meeting of the Southern Conference since the Nashville meeting in April 1942. As announced above, the Durham meeting will limit its business to the subject of the by-laws. However the Board will call another general membership meeting later in the year 1946 for the purpose of adopting policies, program and budget to guide the Conference during the ensuing biennium. We trust that you will attend the Durham meeting January 26, but if you are not planning to attend you are urged to study the following draft carefully and send us your criticism and comment by mail. It will be most helpful to us in making the necessary physical arrangements if you will indicate on the enclosed post card whether we may expect you in Durham on January 26.

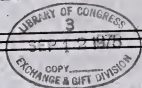
Sincerely yours,

CLARK FOREMAN,
President.

X-E185.61

**ONE TENTH
OF A NATION**

#81



By

HAROLD W. TAYLOR

PROGRESSIVE BOOK SHOP
103-18 Northern Boulevard
Corona, L. I., N. Y.

CP
DIXIE COMES TO NEW YORK

X-E18561
Story of the Freeport GI Slayings

#182
By HARRY RAYMOND



SEP 12 1978

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C-2
Introduction by City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

copy AD
61-7559-2-5898

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Murray Hill Hotel, 112 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. • Murray Hill 3-2923

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Dr. Channing H. Tobias

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Secretary

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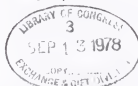
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Dr. Bryn J. Hovde
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Jean Muir
Dorothy Parker
Mrs. Marian Wynn Perry
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Jerome I. Udell
Mrs. Edward M. M. Warburg
F. Palmer Weber

May 2, 1946



On Thursday evening, May 16th, the New York Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare is sponsoring a benefit performance of Canada Lee's new show, "On Whitman Avenue." I am sure you will find this play absorbing and of great interest, and an event you will not want to miss.

The enclosed descriptive circular is supplementary to the remarks of the drama critic of the Detroit Free Press who says: "... 'On Whitman Avenue' ... (is) a drama of much force, which possesses that . . . almost forgotten element 'social significance'."

The financial support which you give the Southern Conference for Human Welfare thru attending this benefit will be applied toward furthering interracial educational work in the Southern States.

I hope you will attend.

Sincerely,

Mrs. John Hammond Jr.

Vice-chairman
Theatre Benefit Committee

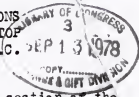
P.S. I am enclosing a ticket reservation sheet for your information and convenience.

National Office • 506-507 Presbyterian Building • Nashville 3, Tennessee

#84

RESOLUTION ON POLICE VIOLENCE AGAINST THE NEGRO COMMUNITY IN COLUMBIA, TENN.

ADOPTED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF SIXTY ORGANIZATIONS
JOINED IN A NATIONAL EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO STOP
LYNCH TERROR IN COLUMBIA, TENN., WASHINGTON, D.C. FEB 13 1978
MARCH 13, 1946.



The wanton police raid upon and destruction of the business section of the Negro community at Columbia, Tennessee, on February 25, the mass arrests and conspiracy to railroad to prison the victims of this violence, and the murder in the Columbia jail of two of the "defendants" demonstrate a growing pattern by state and local police, under the cloak of law, to deprive citizens of their fundamental constitutional rights. These are danger signs that America must heed, upon which all America must act.

X-E 185.61 The official terror against labor and minorities was given dramatic There the Negro community was threatened with violence at the lynch mob, and only a spontaneous determination by the Negroes themselves caused the mob to be frustrated. Thereupon, officers of the lynch mob came upon the scene and themselves accomplished the purpose of the mob in a sweeping and devastating manner. Their conduct follows the pattern of such incidents as the slugging of strikers by police at Philadelphia, roading of the riot act to peaceful pickets at Bloomfield, N.J., the police killings of the Ferguson brothers at Freeport., L.I., and a whole series of violent police killings and lynchings of Negro people, especially returning Negro veterans, throughout the South. This policy of terror and provocation to divide the people and to create a lynch spirit throughout the land is aimed at robbing the American people of the fruits of their military victory over fascism abroad.

We declare our intention to arouse the country to the defense of the victims at Columbia, Tenn., and for such punishment of the perpetrators of this violence as will stop the use of state and local police to deprive labor and minority groups of their democratic and constitutional rights.

To this end we resolve today on the following immediate actions:

1. Sending a delegation to the Attorney General to demand prosecution of those state, county and local officials who perpetrated the violence at Columbia, under the Federal Civil Rights statute.
2. Sending a message to Governor Jim McCord, protesting the violence of the state police and militia, and urging prompt disciplinary action and legal prosecution. We also urge that the state authorities immediately release the defendants still held, all alleged charges immediately dropped and full restitution made to the victims.
3. To call immediately upon all organizations, including all branches of organized labor, to institute a movement of mass meetings, resolutions, conferences and delegations to carry forward the purpose of this resolution.
4. To name now a Coordinating Committee to carry on the campaign on a united basis, in support of the Tennessee victims, welcoming into this effort every other group pursuing these ends; to authorize this committee to arrange for all the

(MORE)

Action Report

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE • NEW YORK COMMITTEE
MURRAY HILL HOTEL • 112 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
Murray Hill 3-2923

X-E 185.61

#85

WINTER REPORT

May 27, 1946

The Social Whirl

New York's Southern Conference for Human Welfare members are confirmed party-goers. That was clearly established this week as New York Committee headquarters totaled up proceeds from 18 fund-raising parties given from October to May. Hundreds attended these functions, talking, listening, watching and incidentally contributing \$11,518.69 for Conference work.

Entertainers who helped make these evenings such a success include Susan Reed, Josh White, Eddie Condon and his band, Mary Lou Williams, Tom Glazer, Tony Kraber, Tom Scott, Kenneth Spencer, Pete Seeger, Teddy Wilson, Mille, Mounse, Eddie Heywood, Stanley Friedman, Imogene Coca, Zero Mostel, Carol Brice and Libby Holman.

An imposing list of speakers also lent their voices to the cause and these include Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, Sen. Claude Pepper, Rep. Estes Kefauver, Melvyn Douglas, Lisa Sergio, George Soule, Mary McCleod Bethune, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Aubrey Williams, Mark Ethridge, Raymond Walsh, Belford Lawson, Dr. Witherspoon Dodge, Palmer Weber, Henrietta Buckmaster, Lawrence Lee and Clark Foreman.

The New York Committee wants to thank them all for the real contribution they have made to the winter's fund-raising drives.

Proceeding on the basis that you can't overdo a good thing, the Committee is anxious to plan a new party program for next winter. In addition to the artists and speakers already mentioned, Jimmy Savo, Burl Ives and Richard Dyer-Bennett have volunteered their time and abilities for next season. We will be grateful if those interested in sponsoring such an evening would contact the Committee office here.

Channing Tobias Dinner

There is no longer any question that the April 18 testimonial dinner tendered Dr. Tobias was a very filling meal. From the New York Committee's standpoint alone, it filled the coffers with a record \$25,000. Originally suggested as a tribute to the Committee's co-chairman, it was changed to a SCHW benefit at Dr. Tobias' insistence. The dinner, held at the Roosevelt Hotel, honored Dr. Tobias as he retires from 30 years' continuous service with the YMCA. Dr. Frank Graham, Dr. Foreman, Mrs. Bethune and several others paid tribute to Dr. Tobias and the Southern Conference while Louis Weiss chaired the dinner. Mrs. John Hammond, Jr., who shares the New York Committee chairmanship with Dr. Tobias, presented him with a plaque for "his selfless devotion to the cause of inter-racial understanding and goodwill."

And meanwhile pledges continue to roll into the office from this most satisfying dinner.

With Sen. Bilbo's Help

A short appeal in the form of a post card was mailed out at Christmas. Over Bilbo's signature, the card reproduced his statement that the Southern Conference is today "the No. 1 enemy of the South." The result: Public enemies of Sen. Bilbo responded with a clear \$1000 to push the fight in the South.

"On Whitman Avenue"

Another \$1200 was raised May 16 when the New York Committee presented a benefit performance of Canada Lee's "On Whitman Avenue". Mrs. Roosevelt attended and next day devoted her entire column to boosting both the play and the SCHW. Dr. Foreman spoke briefly during the intermission, outlining SCHW work and underlining the struggle for democracy in the 13 Southern states.

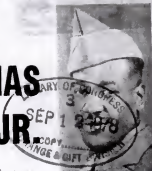
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RA 12-1
609
*this is

**PVT. LEMAS
WOODS, JR**

X-E195.61

#186



"... sitting here waiting to be hanged for something I did not intend to do."

—From a letter to Lemas Woods, Sr.

61-7563-2-266 Copy

THIS IS WHAT HAPPENED . . .

On the morning of March 23, 1946, in the Philippines, Private Lemas Woods, Jr., was cleaning his gun. It discharged accidentally killing his tent-mate.

He was held on a murder charge and forced by third-degree methods to sign a confession that the shooting was intentional. At his court martial, which lasted only three hours, he was judged guilty, principally on the basis of this confession secured under duress, and sentenced to be hanged.

TT-1

CH

61-7357-2-7621

THE INGRAMS SHALL NOT DIE!

Story of Georgia's New Terror

X-E185.61

By HARRY RAYMOND



Introduction by New York City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis

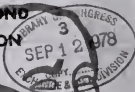
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Rec'd From HAROLD ROY FONTAINE

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THE INGRAMS

by HARRY RAYMOND
MASON ROBERSON

#188



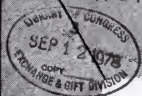
Introduction by New York City Councilman
Benjamin J. Davis

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AE 185.61
61-7563 2-X1
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#89

The story of the

TRENTON SIX



by ELWOOD DEAN

price 5 cents

X-E 185.61

61-7552-2-187

#90

THE FAILURE OF
GRADUALISM



Talk By
AUBREY WILLIAMS

✧

BEFORE ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY

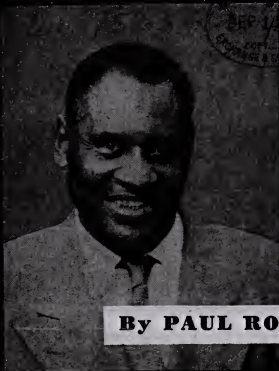
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Atlanta, Georgia
December 28, 1949

FORGE
NEGRO-LABOR
UNITY *for* PEACE
***and* JOBS**

X-E185.61

#91



By PAUL ROBESON

3c

X- E 185.61

**PROGRAM
FIRST
SOUTHWIDE
CONFERENCE
ON
DISCRIMINATION
IN
HIGHER
EDUCATION**



#92

Arnette Library
Atlanta University
April 8, 1950

11-7559-2-7128
5¢ X-E185.61 by HARRY RAYMOND
copied

#93

SAVE



WILLIE McGEE



THE
PARTY
OF
NEGRO
AND
WHITE

by Pettis Perry

With an Introduction by HERBERT APTHEKER

5 cents

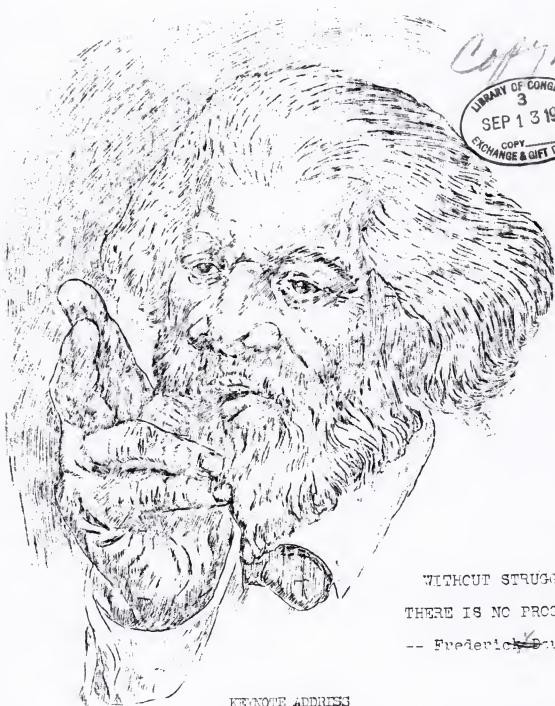
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X-E185.61
#94



*From his summation
speech to the jury in
the thought-control
Smith Act trial at
Foley Square, New
York, Jan. 13, 1953.*

61-7563-2-

THESE THINGS WE FIGHT FOR #95
WILL BE OURS



WITHOUT STRUGGLE
THERE IS NO PROGRESS
-- Frederick Douglass

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION

~~NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL~~

December 4-5-6, 1953

1563-2-338 X-E185.61

Copy

#196

THE
PEOPLE
versus
SEGREGATED
SCHOOLS



DOXEY A. WILKERSON

5¢

X-E 185.61

"NOT GUILTY!"

1-750 3-2 #97
Bill of Rights

*Congress shall make no law ... a-
bridging the freedom of speech or
of the press, or the
right of the people
peaceably to assem-
ble and to petition
the Government for
a redress of griev-
ances.*

—FIRST AMENDMENT TO
THE CONSTITUTION

THE CASE OF
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

5c



11-750 X-E 185.61
* **JIM CROW "JUSTICE**
Copied A
IN KOREA

*
**The Case of
Lieutenant
Leon Gilbert**



#193



"It must have been set from the start . . . they waited for a colored officer to be the goat . . . the court had made up their minds what the sentence was to be before I was ever tried." Lt. Gilbert in a letter to his wife.

1¢

X-57531 #99
* 61-1-13-2-405
Copy A

Freedom Riders

SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES



Mary Hamilton, Louise Inghram, and others

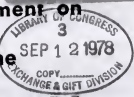
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X-E 185,61

~~A~~ statement on

The



SLEEPY #100 LAGOON CASE

Published by

~~X~~ Bay Area Council Against Discrimination

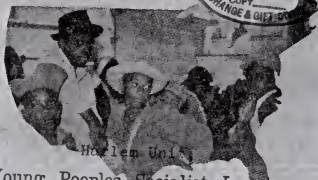
in cooperation with

Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee

61-75 X-E 185.61

Jim Crow is
#101 **the Enemy**

Copy B



Harlem Unit

Young Peoples Socialist League

(Youth Section Workers Party)

Negro Youth! Fight For Freedom!

Meets every Wednesday & Friday

67 West 125 St. Room 43-8:30 P.M. **lc**

61-7563-

X-E 185.61

Problem and

The South is Yours!

SEP 12 1978

COPY
EXCHANGE & GIFT

#102

The problems of the South are great. The South lags behind the rest of the Nation. The South is poor. Its resources, human and natural, are not fully developed. The South has too much sickness, too much ignorance and prejudice. The problems touch us all...

The future promise of the South is real, too. The problems must be faced and fought if the promise is to come true. Dixieland cannot afford to "look away" any longer...

What Can Be Done About It?

* SENATOR BILBO WRITES

X-E 185.61

....."If I were called upon to name the Number One Enemy of the South today it would be the Southern Conference for Human Welfare."

#103

Yours truly,

Theo. F. Bilbo
U.S.S.



Please send a Christmas contribution to Bilbo's Enemy Number One - now.

* SOUTHERN

New York Committee
CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE
112 Park Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

X-112577 X-E 185.61
Here
to Get In Solid
With Hitler



By Humphrey Bogart

Movies' "hardest" man
presents hard facts
on the Nazi race myth

Reprinted from SPOTLIGHT, 13 Astor Place, New York, N. Y.

an Appeal

X-E 185.61

#105

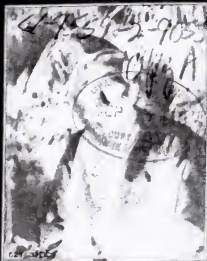
TO
NEGRO
AMERICANS



FROM A GROUP OF
DISTINGUISHED LEADERS

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#106



Private Alton Levy

The Story of A Man Who Fought For Justice

Private Alton Levy sits behind bars in the guardhouse at Lincoln (Nebraska) Air Base today because he doesn't like discrimination against Negroes . . . and made the mistake of saying so.

Private Levy was a Staff Sergeant, but an Army Trial Board reduced him to the rank of Private, sentenced him to four months at hard labor and fined him eighteen dollars a month because he made the mistake in believing that when the Declaration of Independence said, "All men are created free and equal"—it was up to all good Americans to fight for this.

Sgt. Levy was a hard worker

Sgt. Al Levy was just another average plain American trying to get along in the army. A young fellow of twenty-nine, before he was drafted, he was an organizer for the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. He had taken part in many successful campaigns in New York, Pennsylvania and New England to end sweat-shop wages. He was a well-liked and popular figure among trade unionists because of his songs and acting. But the one most important thing he had learned in his trade union work, was that whether you are a Negro or white, Christian or Jew, one man is as good as another.

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#107

RACE
AND
OTHER KINDRED
DELUSIONS

By M. F. ASHLEY-MONTAGU



FOR EVIDENTIARY PURPOSES,
THIS PUBLICATION MUST NOT BE
MARKED IN ANY MANNER,
WITH FILE NUMBERS, ARMS, ETC.

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61-7563-2-292
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**TIRED OF
GETTING PUSHED
AROUND?**

#108



**HOW ABOUT GETTING
TOGETHER and
FIGHTING BACK?**



61-756 X-E 185.61
copy
ERASE
the
STAIN
on
AMERICA'S
NAME



#109



X
**I WON'T LIVE
WITH JIM CROW!**

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*HENRY *FORD

#110

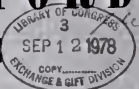
AND THE

*NEGRO PEOPLE

By CHRISTOPHER C. ALSTON

Issued by the National Negro Congress and the
Michigan Negro Congress

Price 3 Cents



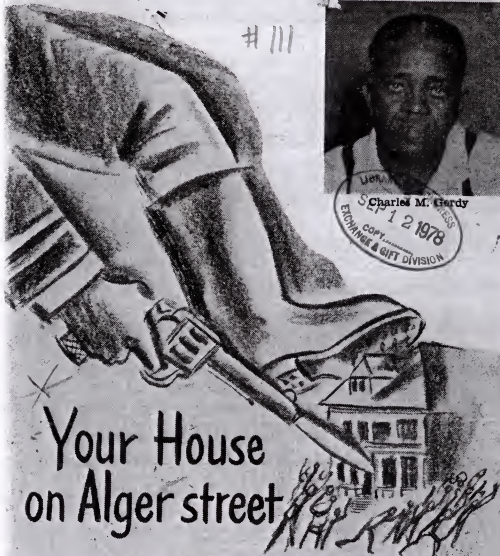
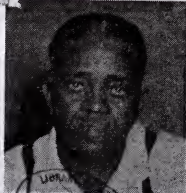
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III



Your House
on Alger street

...THE GORDY CASE

By
WILLIAM ALLAN

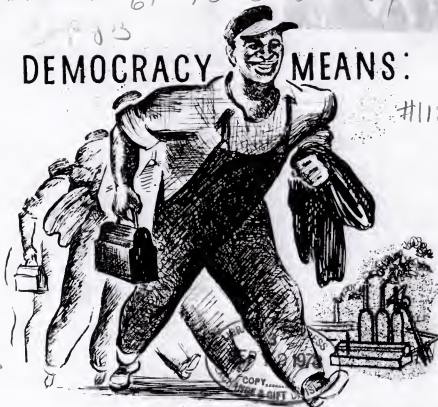
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JOBS FOR NEGROES

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MY FIGHT
with **BILBO**

LA MIA LOTTA CONTRO BILBO

5¢

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N.B.—Workmen have paid for this leaflet out
When you have read it, pass it on.

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Justice for the Negro

#114

How He Can Get It

Actual Photograph of Charred Body of Jesse Washington, a Colored Lad Burned to Death by a Mob at Waco, Texas, May 15, 1916.

Two lynchings a week—one every three or four days—that is the rate at which the people in this “land of the free and home of the brave” have been killing colored men and women for the past thirty years—3,224 Negroes known to have been put to death by mobs in this country since 1889, and put to death with every kind of torture that human fiends could invent.

Even during the war, while colored soldiers were being obliged to “fight for democracy” abroad, 91 of their race were lynched at home.

The wrongs of the Negro in the United States are not confined to lynchings, however. When allowed to live and work for the community, he is subjected to constant humiliation, injustice and discrimination. In the cities, he is forced to live in the meanest districts, where his rent is doubled and tripled, while conditions of health and safety are neglected in favor of the white sections.* In many states, he is obliged to ride in special “Jim Crow” cars hardly fit for cattle. Almost everywhere, all semblance of political rights is denied him.

The Colored Worker Everywhere Unfairly Treated.

When the Negro goes to look for work, he meets with the same systematic discrimination. Thousands of jobs are closed to him solely on account of his color. He is considered fit only for the

*“The normal average death rate of males in a city is about 147.10 per 1,000; for negroes, 287.10 per 1,000.”—“New York Times,” Feb. 22, 1919.

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~~X~~Where is #115 America's Conscience ?



**EIGHT NEGRO VETERANS
MURDERED SINCE
V-J DAY**

**TWO NEGROES MURDERED, 101
IN JAIL IN COLUMBIA,
TENNESSEE**

**READ THIS STORY . . . IT
AFFECTS YOU, TOO**



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#116

DEFEND *The* NEGRO SAILORS

of the U.S.S. PHILADELPHIA
by Albert Parker



61-7583-2-1875-14
X
**NEGROES
MARCH ON
WASHINGTON**

#117

X-E 185.61

By **Albert Parker**

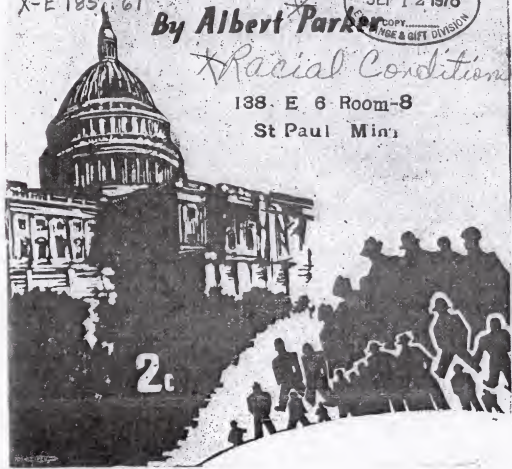
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Racial Conditions

138 E 6 Room-8

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**“...Because
of Race,
Creed,
Color....”**

H118



**THE CASE OF
Festus Coleman**



Price 2 Cents

DEFEND AMERICA! #119



JAIL THE SEDITIONISTS!

OUTLAW THE KLAN!

SMASH THE FIFTH COLUMN!



© 1978

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

After the outbreak of race rioting in Mobile, Los Angeles, Beaumont and Detroit, you wrote that these "recent outbreaks of violence in widely scattered parts of the country endanger our national unity and comfort our enemies."

Your words heartened the people of the whole nation, the overwhelming majority of whom support your war policies and are pledged to uphold your hand against all foreign or domestic enemies.

Patriotic Americans particularly welcomed your statement that you had asked the Attorney-General, among others, to give special attention to the problem of race riots.

Unfortunately, the Attorney-General, apparently ignoring this request, has thus far failed to take action against those groups whose activities are known to have been a major factor in the insurrections which caused the loss of over a million man-hours of war work and dangerously threatened the unity of the home front.

We therefore petition you, Mr. President, to direct the Attorney-General to take immediate action to bring the 33 indicted seditionists to trial and to arrest and prosecute the leaders of the Ku Klux Klan, the America First Party, the National Workers League, and others whose names are known to the Justice Department, and to disband all pro-fascist groups in the United States.

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY

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506-507 PRESBYTERIAN BUILDING

TELEPHONE 6-2447

NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

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The Southern PATRIOT

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ALVA W. TAYLOR

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI

Dear Friend:

Recent outbreaks of racial violence point up the fact that at a time when requirements of military victory demand unity, our home front faces a serious crisis.

Moreover, recent events in Congress indicate that the majority of Southern Democratic congressmen, in collaboration with reactionary Republicans, are determined to wreck the New Deal even at the cost of sabotaging the war effort.

To meet this critical situation the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, composed of liberal and labor groups, both white and Negro, is waging a vigorous campaign of education and action.

The fact that so much of the nation's reactionary leadership centers in the South means that the battle we fight here is also your fight.

You will understand that liberal organizations in the South have financial difficulties. At the present time we face an especially critical financial problem, and we appeal to you for help. A contribution of \$1.00 or more will bring you a year's subscription of the SOUTHERN PATRIOT (a sample copy is enclosed). We hope you will make use of the blank below.

Sincerely yours,

Tarleton Collier
Acting President

James A. Dombrowski
Executive Secretary

Name Date

Address

Organization & title (if any)

I enclose my contribution of \$_____.

Mail to: Southern Conference for Human Welfare
507 Presbyterian Building
Nashville 3, Tennessee

X-185.61 1-2-41
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506-507 PRESBYTERIAN BUILDING

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JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI

Dear friend:

BREAD OR
BALLOTS?

For thousands of Southerners the poll tax is equal to a day's wage. The heads of these families must choose between eating and voting. This is the explanation why in the 8 Southern poll tax states only 3 percent of the population voted in 1942 against 25 percent in the non-poll tax states. When we abolish the poll tax we release ten million more votes for democracy; ten million more votes to win the war.

VICTORY IS
IN SIGHT

On May 25th, 1943 the House of Representatives, by a vote of 265 to 110, passed H.R. 7 abolishing the poll tax as a condition for voting in federal elections. Soon this bill will be considered by the United States Senate. The great majority of the people want this bill passed. Only a filibuster can stop H.R. 7.

TO
FILIBUSTER
IN
WAR-TIME
IS
TREASON

But one Southern Senator has threatened to filibuster for 18 months to defeat this bill. He is willing to strike (filibuster) against the government for that length of time, preventing the consideration of all war measures —for what? To defeat majority rule.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

1. Write to your Senators. Tell them what you think of a filibuster in war-time. Have your organization write.
2. Help get signatures to the enclosed petition to the Senate. Take it to your church, your club, your union. Hundreds of outstanding Southerners already have signed. Your help in this will be most valuable.
3. We need money to carry on this fight. Send your dimes and your dollars.

Sincerely yours,

James A. Dombrowski
Executive Secretary

X-E 185.61

64 7551 2444

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Publishers of
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506-507 Presbyterian Building . Nashville 3, Tennessee . Telephone 6-2447

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#122

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Dear Friend:

One-half of all the Southern young men called before their draft boards were rejected as unfit for military service. Southern death rates for malaria, pellagra, tuberculosis, venereal disease, influenza and pneumonia tower above those of the rest of the nation. Almost three times as many Negro mothers die in childbirth as white mothers. These are but a few of the startling facts revealed in the enclosed "Good Health Issue" of the SOUTHERN PATRIOT.

Southern death rates are high from the very diseases that can now be controlled, and, in many cases, completely wiped out. We can prevent these deaths--with a program of federal aid, to help the states plan for and build desperately-needed medical facilities. Particularly vital is the passage of the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act, S-191, introduced by Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, which can be assured only if mass support is developed in the South.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare is taking the lead in waking the South to its responsibilities on the health front. We need your help and support. May we suggest that you fill in the blank below.

Sincerely yours,

James A. Dombrowski
James A. Dombrowski
Executive Secretary

61-7539 X-E 185.61

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506-507 PRESBYTERIAN BUILDING
TELEPHONE 6-2447

NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

#123

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Dear friend:

Your help is needed in one of the clearest issues of democratic rights ever faced by this country: shall the men and women who fight for their country participate in their country's elections?

The Lucas-Green bill, defeated in the Senate Dec. 3, says "yes" to that question and provides the necessary machinery under federal supervision. The McKellar, Eastland, McClelland substitute adopted 42-37 says in effect "no", because it leaves the matter up to the states, and few soldiers will be able to meet the intricate absentee voting laws of the various states, as the secretaries of War and the Navy have testified.

ACTION NEEDED: There is still time to save the soldiers' vote. (1) Telegraph or write to Rep. Eugene Worley, Chmn. House Elections Committee (House Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.) and to your own Congressman, urging support for the Lucas-Green Bill. (2) Have your organization take similar action.

For further information on this most important issue consult the December issue of The SOUTHERN PATRIOT.

* * * *

With this issue the PATRIOT is one year old. If its democratic voice is to be heard another year, your support will be needed. A contribution of \$1.00 or more will bring you a year's subscription to The PATRIOT.

Tear off and mail today

Name Date.

Address City Zone State

Organization & title (if any).

I enclose my contribution of \$_____.

Mail to: SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE
507 Presbyterian Building
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Southern Conference for Human Welfare

Publishers of
The Southern PATRIOT

506-507 Presbyterian Building . Nashville 3, Tennessee . Telephone 6-2447

MEMORANDUM

#124

To: Friends of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare

From: James A. Dombrowski, Executive Secretary

I believe you will be interested in a brief summary of some of our recent activities.

1. Publications.

FOR YOUR CHILDREN, TOO. A message about labor unions, their aims and work, in terms of what they have done for children. LABOR, official publication of the Railway Brotherhoods, "one of the best pamphlets to have crossed this editor's desk on the ideals and objectives of trade unionism." 25,000 copies have already been distributed, and 25,000 more ordered.

VOTING RESTRICTIONS IN THE THIRTEEN SOUTHERN STATES. Prepared by the Committee of Editors and Writers of the South, distributed by the Southern Conference. An invaluable source of information.

SAVIOR FROM TEXAS. By Walter Davenport. Expose of the Christian American, reprinted from Colliers.

REVOLUTION DOWN SOUTH. By Governor Ellis Amall of Georgia, reprinted from Colliers.

Other publications available through the Conference, in addition to the monthly Southern Patriot are: **A NEW CHAPTER ABOUT THE ATOMIC BOMB**, a gem from Ralph McGill on intolerance, reprinted from the Atlanta Constitution; a reprint of (five) editorials from the Southern press repudiating Senator Eastland's slander of the Negro soldiers; **FASCISM**, a reprint of the War Department's Fact Sheet 64, the best short discussion of the subject. **ANTI-SEMITISM IS ANTI-CHRISTIAN**, by Raimundo de Ovies, Dean Cathedral of St. Philip, Atlanta, Ga. Copies of the "Good Health" issue and "Industry and Full Employment" issue, of the Patriot are still available.

The Southern Conference is distributing such material regularly to every Southern editor, librarian and Congressman, as well as to over 20,000 Southern leaders in all fields.

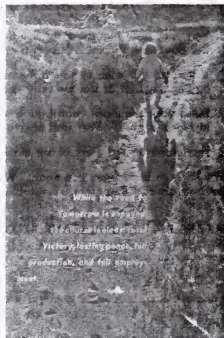
2. The Southern Conference now has offices in North Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Tennessee. Active state chapters and committees are already functioning or being established in these states. Our field representatives are:

Miss Mary Price, 525 Guilford Bank Building, Greensboro, N. C.
Mrs. Pauline Dobbs, 921 Massey Building, Birmingham, Alabama
Mr. Virail Conner, Apopka, Florida
Miss Margaret Fisher, 525 Chamber of Commerce Building, Atlanta, Georgia

Your cooperation in the work of these state committees is invited.

3. Typical of the campaigns being conducted by the Southern Conference are these:

Defense of Negro Soldiers: When Senator Eastland made his infamous attack on our Negro GIs, the Southern Conference immediately wired the War Department asking for a statement of facts, to repudiate the Mississippi Senator. The Conference collected the most effective editorials answering the Senator and distributed them to every member of Congress and to the entire Southern press, the latter together with a poll, to determine the attitude of Southern white editors. The result of that poll has received nationwide publicity. Meanwhile editorials condemning Senator Eastland are coming in from all Southern states.



Cover design
For your children too

TICKET RESERVATION

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New York Committee
 Southern Conference for Human Welfare
 Murray Hill Hotel, 112 Park Avenue
 New York 17, N. Y.

#125

Name _____

Address _____ Zone _____

Enclosed please find my check for \$ _____ for
 the following number of tickets:

No. of Seats	Box Office Price Inc. Tax	Per Ticket Contribution Desired	TOTAL
_____ Orchestra	\$ 3.60	\$ 11.40	\$15.00
_____ Orchestra	3.60	8.90	12.50
_____ Orchestra	3.60	6.40	10.00
_____ Orchestra	3.60	3.90	7.50
_____ First Balcony	3.00	3.00	6.00
_____ First Balcony	2.40	2.40	4.80
_____ First Balcony	1.80	1.80	3.60
_____ Second Balcony	1.20	1.20	2.40
_____ Boxes Seating Six	21.60	23.40	45.00

Make checks payable to the Southern Conference Educa-
 tional Fund. Your contribution is tax deductible.

Reservations may be made by telephoning Murray Hill 3-2924.

CONTRIBUTION

Mr. Michael M. Nisselson, Treasurer
 New York Committee
 Southern Conference for Human Welfare
 Murray Hill Hotel, 112 Park Avenue
 New York 17, N. Y.

As I am unable to attend the benefit but wish to support
 the work of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, I
 enclose my check for \$ _____ as a contribution.

Name _____

Address _____ Zone _____

uopwa
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Admission may be had on payment of box office price, plus tax. However, the
 work of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare will benefit only when the sum
 suggested as a contribution is paid in addition to the box office price, plus tax.

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#126

A BOOK OF MEMORIES
OF 50 Years ago

By a Little Southern Negro Farm Girl

AUTHOR YACONIA TEE - 1701

Copyright July 10, 1914

X-E 185.96

#127

**SEGREGACION DEL NEGRO EN
ESTADOS UNIDOS
ENJUICIADO POR EL MOVIMIENTO
DE ORIENTACION E INTEGRACION
NACIONAL**

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